DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXX, No. 41 Section 1 February 18, 1931.

THE PRESIDENT AND POSTAL DEFICIT With the Post Office Department facing an estimated deficit of $100,000,000, President Hoover will ask Congress to authorize the appointment ofacommission to investigate methods to put the postal service on a paying basis, according to the press to-day.

IN CONGRESS The Senate yesterday passed the Trammell bill for investigation of losses sustained in eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly.

Senator Bingham of Connecticut yesterday introduced a bill prohibiting the use of wood alcohol in food or drink or medicine.

Senator Bratton of New Mexico introduced a resolution yesterday asking the Red Cross to appropriate $15,000,000 for additional drought relief.

Approval of the $750,000 Sears bill to prevent floods at the source was urged before the House agriculture committee yesterday. (Press, Feb. 18.)

BONUS BILL The press to-day says: "Advocates of the veterans' bonus loan bill...yesterday forced Senator Smoot, chairman of the finance committee, to agree to report the measure to-day, after Secretary Mellon and General Hines of the Veterans' Bureau have explained to the committee the financial aspects of the House measure...."

WASHINGTON MILK PRICES Milk prices in Washington are higher than the average retail price in the 51 cities throughout the country included in the price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Ethelbert Stewart, chief of the bureau, told the Senate food price investigating committee at a public hearing yesterday, according to the press to-day. The average milk price here in January, 1931, was 15 cents a quart as compared with an average for the 51 cities of 13.3 cents a quart, Mr. Stewart said. Charleston, S.C., reported the highest price, 19 cents a quart, and Minneapolis the lowest, 10 cents, Mr. Stewart said. The average price of milk in January, 1929, was 14.3 cents a quart and it has since declined to 13.3 cents, but the price in Washington was 15 cents in January, 1929, 14.3 cents from February to December, inclusive, that year, increasing to 15 cents in January, 1930, and has been steady at that price since, Mr. Stewart said. (Press, Feb. 18.)

LOS ANGELES SCHOOLS STUDY COW A Los Angeles dispatch to-day reports that the Los Angeles Board of Education has discovered that 25 per cent of Los Angeles school children have never seen a cow and 50 per cent have never seen a calf. The report says: "The board is fixing it. Each day a big truck snorts away from the meadow lands bearing one cow and two calves bound for public schools. Wide-eyed pupils stare at the strange horned creatures and learn all about milk and steaks...."

Section 2

Canadian Grain Conference

An editorial in The Journal of The Ministry of Agriculture for February says: "Developments in the wheat markets of the world in recent weeks have turned attention particularly toward the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference which is to be held at Regina, Saskatchewan, in 1932. Original plans were largely for an exhibition of the chief food cereals, but existing conditions have turned the spotlight more particularly upon the conference phase of the event. Experts in agricultural economics and agriculture from all parts of the world will be gathered together for a serious survey of conditions affecting grain production and of the best means of securing uninterrupted prosperity for those who are dependent upon that industry. The exhibition, which is the largest of its kind ever planned, with prize money totaling more than 40,000 pounds, will still be a feature of great interest. The chairman of the national committee is the Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture in the Canadian Government, and each of the Canadian provinces has its provincial committee under the chairmanship of the Provincial Minister of Agriculture. Representatives of these committees, along with a special committee on publicity, have recently completed their autumn conference...."

Cotton Costs

An editorial in The American Fertilizer for February 14 says: "The cost of growing cotton continues to receive much attention by southern experiment stations, bankers, and others interested in the prosperity of the Cotton Belt, as well as by economists and cotton spinners. The growers and users of cotton naturally disagree as to what constitutes a fair price, but the price in the world's markets can not be disregarded, for part of our crop must be exported. Cotton differs in this respect from wheat, the production of which can be kept within the domestic demand. With an increasing surplus throughout the world there is little likelihood of high prices during the near future. A smaller acreage will help to reduce the surplus, but it will not lessen the competition of Indian cotton in the Liverpool market, nor will it necessarily increase the farmers' profits. There are several available means of lessening the cost of a cotton crop, or for increasing the gross returns from the crop. Only one variety should be planted on all the land served by one gin. This will produce a uniform staple, which will command a higher price, and there will be no trouble from mixed seed for the next crop. The shorter staple varieties, which have brought our cotton in closer competition with the Indian product, should be abandoned. They have been planted to lessen the damage from boll weevils, but a better method of fighting the weevils ought to be used. Cover crops should be more generally sown. The southern soil is usually deficient in humus....Eventually a much more intensive system of farming, using larger applications of fertilizers and more thorough cultivation must be adopted, if cotton is to yield a profit in the Southeastern States...."

Electrification In Georgia

An editorial in Southern Cultivator for February 15 says: "The electrification of farms is going on quite rapidly in those States where the power companies have spread their networks of distribution wires. The economic and labor-saving uses of electric energy as a

replacement of manpower have been so well proven as to have greatly augmented farm demands for electric current. Even here in Georgia there have been marked advances made in the last several years in the distribution of current over rural areas and the employment of it in farm households, all to the improvement of life and the comfort of the users. What the farmer and his wife should be encouraged to learn and appreciate is that a nickel's worth of current, on the average, will milk 10 cows; or separate 1,400 pounds of milk and cream; or churn 20 pounds of butter; or sharpen an ax on the grindstone six times; or pump two days' supply of water; or run an electric sewing machine five hours, or do two big family washings...."

Honduras Banana Cooperation

In order to improve and promote the production of bananas, growers in the Department of Colon recently formed an organization known as the Colon Banana Growers Cooperative Association. The association owes its creation to a meeting held a short time before, at which the principal banana planters of the section were present and expressed their belief in the need for concerted action. Plans for a definite organization were forthwith formulated and a commission appointed to draft a constitution, which was to be submitted without delay to the President of the Republic for his approval. (Pan-Am.Union Bul.,Jan.)

Latin-American Trade

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for February 17 says: "Total trade of the United States with Latin America in 1930 amounted to $1,467,000,000 compared with $2,080,000,000 in 1929, a decline of about 29.5 per cent in both exports and imports. Our invested interest in Latin America is large, running into some billions of dollars, so it will be well for business men to study the causes and probable effects of this decline. Department of Commerce returns show that in 1929 about 20 per cent of our international trade was with the republics south of us. Compilations of foreign investments, published by the department, show that aside from pure interest loans people in the United States have made over $3,500,000,000 of direct investments in Latin America. When their trade with us falls off by almost a third the matter is something more than of academic interest...."

Lamb Feeding

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for February 12 says: "Exceptionally good growth was made by rape planted in 1929 on the Klamath County ranch of Geary Brothers for fattening lambs in late summer, and heavy carrying capacity resulted. Over 3,000 head were weighed out from 700 acres, and while result figures are not yet available, it is obvious that good gains were made economically. Some trouble was experienced getting the animals accustomed to the rape, but after two weeks they took to it readily. They were transferred occasionally to stubble fields for roughage."

Packaged Goods

"The consuming public is buying less and less of the raw products of the farm, but is buying more and more attractively packaged varieties of the raw product. Canned fruit, preserved fruit, frozen fruit and dehydrated fruit are taking the place largely of fresh fruit. The Mountain States Honey Producers' Association is falling into line by experimenting, with some success, in the manufacture of honey jelly and honey sirup, as additional forms of preparing the sweet and enlarging the marketing of its product." (Oregon Farmer, Jan. 22.)

State Banking Plan — A uniform system of State banking with restrictions as to chartering and establishment of branches, as opposed to the suggested nationalization of all banks of deposit under the Federal Reserve system, was advocated before the Senate banking investigating committee February 16 by Melvin A. Traylor, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, according to the press of February 17. The report says: "Rome C. Stephenson, president of the American Bankers Association, also hit indirectly at the nationalization proposal, made before the committee recently by Owen D. Young, director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, saying States should maintain their autonomy over their banks...."

Trade Relations — Oliver McKee, jr., writing in the Outlook and Independent for February 18 on foreign trade, says in part:"...During the period 1911-1913, the United Kingdom was the largest exporting country in the world, being credited with 15.4 per cent of total world exports. The United States and Germany ranked next, with 12.4 per cent and 11.4 per cent respectively. We have now become the chief exporting country, with 15.4 per cent of the exports as our share in 1927, as against Britain's 12.8 per cent. Markets once wide open to the British entrepreneur are now either closed, or they can be entered only with difficulty. Russia is a poor and uncertain buyer. Civil strife has thrown China into turmoil and confusion. In India, Gandhi's emphasis on the village spinning wheel has cut heavily into the sales once made there by agents for Lancashire mills, and here in the United States the new tariff has created another hurdle which the British exporter must negotiate if he is to sell to American buyers in the same quantities as of old. South America therefore, beckons more alluringly than ever, and it appeals just as strongly to the exporters of other industrial countries in their search for new markets beyond the seas. Whether in the Argentine, Brazil, Chile, or Uruguay, the South American is still busily engaged in extracting the wealth that lies in the soil, forests, or mines. He has still a long distance to go before he thinks of manufacturing tools, automobiles, steam engines, clothing and luxuries. Except in a few lines, the manufacturing industries of South America do not compete with the products which the traders of North America or Europe send to that continent. Yet the South American is rich, and can pay good money for the many things which he must import from abroad. The per capita wealth of the Argentine is one of the highest in the world. North American and European exporters know this, and that is why their eyes are so keenly set in this direction....."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Feb. 17.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $9 to $12; cows, good and choice $4.50 to $6.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $7 to $10; vealers, good and choice $8.50 to $11; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice $6.75 to $8.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.30 to $6.85; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $7.60 to $7.80; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $6.65 to $7.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $8 to $9.10; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.25.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein), Minneapolis 73½ to 77½¢; No.2 red winter, St. Louis 80 to 81¢; Kansas City 72½¢; No.2 hard winter, Chicago 79 to 79¼¢; Kansas City 69 to 69½¢; No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 60¢; Minneapolis 52 to 54¢; Kansas City 50 to 52¢; No.3 yellow, Chicago 59 to 61¢; Minneapolis 53 to 56¢; St.Louis 59 to 60¢; Kansas City 51 to 54¢; No.3 white oats, Chicago 31¼¢; Minneapolis 28¾ to 29¾¢; St. Louis 33½¢; Kansas City 32½ to 33¢.

Sacked Green Mountain potatoes from Maine brought $1.65-$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; $1.25-$1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.30-$1.35 carlot sales in Chicago; $1.10-$1.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions brought $1-$1.10 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 50¢-75¢ in Chicago and mostly 65¢ f.o.b. Rochester, New York. New York Danish type cabbage $16-$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; $11 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type $1.25-$1.75 per western lettuce crate in city markets; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes $1.75-$2.15 per bushel hamper in eastern cities. New Jersey stock $2.50-$3 in New York City. Tennessee Nancy Halls $1.25-$1.50 in the Middle West. New York Rhode Island Greening apples $1.43-$1.62½; McIntosh $1.50-$1.75 and Baldwins $1.50 per bushel basket, No.1, 2½ inches up, in New York City; Baldwins $1.45-$1.50 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 9 designated markets (holiday in New Orleans) advanced 11 points to 10.16¢ per lb. On the same day last year the average of the same 9 markets was 15.09¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 10.97¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 30¢; 91 score, 29½¢; 90 score, 28½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16¼ to 18¢; Single Daisies, 16 to 16½¢; Young Americas, 16¾ to 17¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXX, No. 42 Section 1 February 19, 1931.

VETERANS' BONUS BILL

In the face of a final warning from President Hoover, the Senate committee on finance, by a vote of 13 to 3, yesterday ordered a favorable report on the veterans' bonus loan bill, which was passed by the House Monday by the overwhelming majority of 363 to 39. The Senate at once agreed to take up the bill to-day. (Press, Feb. 19.)

MUSCLE SHOALS

Government operation of the power plant at Muscle Shoals, with conditional leasing of the fertilizer plants to private interests, was provided for in a compromise measure agreed to by the Senate and House conferees yesterday, after a deadlock of ten years over the manner in which the $145,000,000 project should be operated. The measure provides that the Government must find a lessee within a year or operate the nitrate plant itself. (Press, Feb. 19.)

MILK PRICES

The National Dairy Products Corporation, which has been mentioned several times in preceding days of the hearing as one of the giant combinations which is taking control of the dairy industry, yesterday told the Senate food price investigating committee that it supplied 50 per cent or more of the milk consumed in Washington. Henry N. Brawner, jr., president of the Chestnut Farm Dairy, a subsidiary of the National Dairy Products Corporation, of which it is a member, gave that estimate to Senator Arthur Capper, chairman of the committee, but countered with testimony showing that the average profit of his company was only one-third of a cent a quart of milk and that along with other distributors in Washington paid milk producers a higher price than was paid them by distributors anywhere else in the country. (Press, Feb. 19.)

LEGGE ON EMBARGOES

Chairman Legge of the Farm Board yesterday urged the House ways and means committee to favor a temporary embargo on importation of wheat and several other farm products, according to the press today. Mr. Legge testified at a hearing of the committee on the Burtness bill to put an embargo for a year, beginning March 1, on wheat and its products, corn or maize and corn products, rye, barley, mixed feeds or other feedstuffs, butter, oleomargarine and other butter substitutes, dried beans, eggs and egg products. He favored the measure as offering aid to the American producer.

DOAK ON EMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION

A substitute proposed by Secretary Doak for the Wagner employment bill, eliminating provision for Federal aid to States for employment offices, was submitted yesterday to the House judiciary committee. (Press, Feb. 19.)

BRITISH DOLE LEGISLATION

A London dispatch to-day states that the MacDonald Government won by a majority of 61 yesterday in the House of Commons in the vote on the second reading of the bill to increase the borrowing power of the unemployment insurance fund by about $100,000,000. The vote was 279 to 218.

Section 2

Boys and Girls Club Work

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for February 14 says: "Occasionally Farm and Ranch receives a letter from a reader decrying the publication of records in production and animal husbandry made by club boys and girls, vocational students and future farmers....For his information we will state that the records kept in these demonstrations are made in the presence of witnesses. The farm boys are demonstrating the fact that there is more profit in large acre yields on a smaller acreage than skimpy yields on a large acreage. They are demonstrating the value of soil selection, good plowing, good seed bed preparation, the use of fertilizer and proper cultivation. Always the winners of these contests have used the best seed obtainable. We know it is sometimes hard for us older fellows to admit that the boys can beat us at our own game, but why should we express our jealousy by being critical, and by denying them the credit that is due their efforts? The boys have had the advantage of many things denied their fathers. They ought to make better men than their fathers and it should be a source of pride to the older generation that these youngsters are doing their part towards the solution of agricultural problems that have become of increasing importance in recent years..."

Child Relief Asked

Appealing "on behalf of millions of children whose health is being impaired and whose vitality is being dangerously reduced by undernourishment" three representative national figures have appealed to President Hoover to ask Congress to appropriate $100,000,000 as an available fund for nation-wide relief to be administered by a governmental agency, according to the press of February 18. The people's lobby, with offices in Washington, made public that the appeal had been sent by its own president, Prof. John Dewey; the Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan, director of the Department of Social Action, National Catholic Welfare Conference, and Rabbi Edward L. Israel, of Baltimore, leader of the Conference of Progressive Rabbis. "There is no question as to the need for greater relief for the families of the unemployed than many of them are now getting," the organization's statement read. The question at issue is whether the small towns and cities of the Nation and rural areas can with the maximum available assistance of the Red Cross meet these needs."

Flax Machine

An editorial in The American Fertilizer for February 14 says: "A machine for 'heckling' flax is now being tested in Oregon. If it proves successful it may bring a new money crop for the farmers of the far northwestern States, and perhaps in other parts of the country. Linen is a useful textile, which never goes out of fashion. The failure to produce it is one of the neglected opportunities of our agriculture. While the flax plant seems to prefer a moist climate, it is grown commercially in localities having less rainfall and moisture than many of our States. If the hand labor, which has been used in preparin the fiber, can be replaced by machinery, the crop may become an important one in some districts now growing wheat."

Gastric Tissue and Pernicious Anemia

The feeding of gastric tissue in the treatment of pernicious anemia is discussed at length by H. Milton Conner, M.D., of Rochester, Minn., in The Journal of the American Medical Association for February 14. A summary of the article says: "Sixty patients who have pernicious

anemia have been treated with gastric tissue of swine or with tripe. Two of those were given gastric tissue of swine after virtual failure with tripe, and tripe constituted the sole form of gastric tissue given to two. Forty-six of the patients have been carefully studied under observation in a hospital. Raw and dried preparations have given approximately equivalent results. The mucosa, the remainder of the stomach after the mucosa was removed, and whole gastric wall were used separately, and each proved effective in the cases treated. The presence of muscle meat was not required to obtain results in the two cases treated with mucosa without muscular coat or other muscle meat. Fundus and pylorus, each used separately, produced satisfactory if not equal results. The effects on the reticulated erythrocytes, mature erythrocytes, hemoglobin and leukocytes are similar to and apparently equivalent to those obtained by feeding liver or liver extract. The effects on the general and neurologic symptoms are apparently about the same as those obtained with liver or its extract. All patients so treated are alive so far as I know. "

Georgia Master Farmers

An editorial in Southern Cultivator for February 15 says: "At the closing exercises of the annual farmers' week at the Georgia State College of Agriculture twelve 'agriculturists of distinction' were presented with certificates as Master Farmers of the State. Perusal of this list shows that they come from various sections, from the north to the south and from the east to the west, demonstrating that to become a master farmer does not depend upon where the farmer operates, but upon his ability and the methods he uses. The farms owned by these master farmers vary from 2,250 acres down to 242, and their average net income is $4,609. It would appear from reading the full details of their operations that their success comes from the fact that every one practices diversification in its fullest measure...."

Jewish Farmers

Although they have felt the effects of the present economic and business depression, the Jewish farmers of the United States are, as a whole, holding their own, says Gabriel Davidson, general manager of the Jewish Agricultural Society, in the thirty-first annual report of the organization made public at New York February. 16. Few Jewish farmers, Mr. Davidson says, live in the areas affected by the drought or in the regions where there has been the sharpest decline in the prices of farm product. The report says that when the society first began functioning there were only 216 Jewish farm families in the country. To-day the United States has a Jewish farm population of more than 80,000 and the area under Jewish operation is about 1,000,000 acres.

Metalized Milk

A Macon, Ga., dispatch February 17 states that Dr. J. L. McGhee, head of the bio-chemistry department of Emory University, told the Georgia Academy of Science, February 16, that experiments that he has conducted showed that raw milk exposed to iron and copper would improve the condition of persons suffering from anemia. Doctor McGhee gave details of experiments that he had made on rats and human beings, which he said, showed in each instance anemic conditions corrected by what he called "metalized milk." "If iron alone is used," he said, "use

sunlight, too." He was referring to the value of irradiation with ultra-violet rays. "From my experiments," he went on, "copper and iron are the two elements which seem to regenerate hemoglobin in metalized milk."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for February 14 says: "Senator Norris says that Secretary Hyde's explanation of what he understands the Senate rehabilitation loan to cover is a good deal like the Wickersham report. The Wickersham report, however,. is clear enough to those who read it without prejudice, and so is the statement which Secretary Hyde telegraphed to the Senate on Thursday. He leaves no doubt in anyone's mind that it is his belief that the $20,000,000 loan which the Senate is considering as a substitute for Senator Robinson's proposed outright donation to the Red Cross can, under given conditions, be used to buy food. There undoubtedly are honest differences of opinion regarding the necessity of supplying any more agricultural credit facilities to any part of the country. Some objectors argue that if prospective borrowers are able to afford the necessary assurance of ability to repay advances, they will presumably find no lack of credit accommodation....Attempts to determine the line of demarcation between loans and doles on the theory that loans for food purposes should always be taboo completely lose sight of the real distinction between gifts and loans. The latter should go to those who are in a position to use the proceeds to secure a crop upon proof that an emergency calls for such assistance. Whether they use the loan to feed livestock or enable workers to obtain food is immaterial. As Secretary Hyde says, the creation of a debt for food would, on the other hand, be a 'hopeless burden' to lay upon tenants and others who have no security to offer for loans. He might have added that this class of drought sufferers is not accustomed to obtaining loans for productive purposes except indirectly through the landowners, storekeepers and others who maintain them on credit during the growing season."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Feb. 18.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $8.50 to $11.50; cows, good and choice $4.50 to $6.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $6.75 to $9.75; vealers, good and choice $8 to $10.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice $6.75 to $8.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.10 to $6.60; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $7.15 to $7.50; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $6 to $7 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $8.25 to $9.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.25.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 72½ to 77½¢; No.2 red winter, St. Louis 80¢ to 81¢; Kansas City 72 to 73¢; No.2 hard winter, Kansas City 69½¢; No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 60¢; Minneapolis 51½ to 53½¢; Kansas City 51 to 53¢; No.3 yellow, Chicago 60¢ to 61½¢; Minneapolis 52½¢ to 54½¢; St. Louis 60¢ to 60½¢; Kansas City 52½¢ to 55¢; No.3 white oats, Chicago 32¼¢; Minneapolis 28¾¢ to 29¾¢; Kansas City 32½¢ to 33½¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged $1.65-$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; $1.25-$1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.30-$1.35 carlot sales in Chicago; $1.10 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage $16-$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; 90-lb. sacks $13 ton f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type $1.50-$2 per western lettuce crate in city markets; 60¢-85¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed type 75¢-$1 per 1½-bushel hamper in New York City. Florida various varieties of strawberries in 36-pint crates 15¢-20¢ per pint in city markets; 13½¢-14½¢ f.o.b. Plant City. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions closed at 90¢-$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 50¢-75¢ in Chicago and 62½¢-70¢ f.o.b. Rochester, New York. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, A 2½ inches up, $1.50-$1.62½ per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins few $4.35 per barrel f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 26 points from the average of 9 markets yesterday to 10.42¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 14.88¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 18 points to 11.15¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 29 points from the closing quotation on February 16, to 11.17¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 28¾¢; 91 score, 28¼¢; 90 score, 27¾¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16¾ to 18¢; Single Daisies, 16 to 16½¢; Young Americas, 16¾ to 17¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XXXX, No. 43 Section 1 February 20, 1931.

DROUGHT AREA BANK FUNDS

Officials of intermediate credit banks in drought areas yesterday placed before Secretary Hyde an estimate of $9,000,000 as the amount necessary for extension of agriculture credit corporations in their sections, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The Secretary of Agriculture, who will administer the $20,000,000 relief fund, said he might accept the figure on a temporary basis. He added, however, he was of the opinion that the figure was high...."

SENATE VOTES BONUS BILL

The Senate, by a vote of 72 to 12, agreed yesterday to the House bonus loan bill, disregarding President Hoover's warning that it would cause a weakening of the Government's financial structure, and suggestions by other opponents that it might bring about new taxation next year. The bill will go to the President to-day and he may return it with a veto message to the House late in the afternoon. (Press, Feb. 20.)

WHEAT SURPLUS

Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board said yesterday the wheat carryover of next July 1 might be almost entirely in the hands of the Government-sponsored Grain Stabilization Corporation, according to the press to-day. The report says, further: "A little later Speaker Longworth announced there was little chance for wheat embargo legislation at this session. Mr. Legge estimated the corporation's holdings at the beginning of next summer's harvest at 'possibly 200,000,000 bushels,' with half that amount in cash wheat. Mr. Longworth dashed the hopes of the sponsors of the Burtness bill to put a twelve-month embargo on wheat and a selected list of agricultural commodities. The bill has Mr. Legge's approval. Hearings on the measure were completed yesterday by the House ways and means committee, but final action was deferred until later in the week...."

FOOD PRICES

Reduction in prices to producers has not been reflected in prices charged consumers for milk, bread and meats in Washington and other cities throughout the country, Senator Arthur Capper, chairman of the Senate food price investigating committee, declared at the conclusion of public hearings by the committee yesterday. "The committee's investigation," Chairman Capper said, "has established the fact that bread prices in many cities are too high. The low prices the farmers are receiving for their wheat and the low prices the millers are receiving for their flour have not been reflected in the prices charged consumers for bread and this is true notably in Washington....Facts developed before the committee through the testimony of witnesses are proof of our contention that advantage is being taken of producer and consumer. Milk prices undoubtedly are high in some cities. In Washington, I believe, they have been a little too high, but the situation here is not as bad as in other cities. The producers are getting former prices and the consumer is getting good quality milk. Testimony of Ethelbert Stewart, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows that the retail prices of meats in Washington and other cities do not reflect the reduction in prices paid the producer...."

Section 2

Corn in Canada

A Regina, Saskatchewan, dispatch to Better Crops for February says: "The 'Corn Belt' of North America has, in the last few years, slowly pushed its way north and to-day many parts of the prairie provinces of Canada are producing corn of different varieties and of high quality. At the fifth corn show under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Corn Growers' Association, one of the finest exhibits of corn in the history of Western Canada was on display. The show was held in preparation for the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference to be held at Regina, in 1932, and many entries in the corn classes of the 1932 world-wide event may be expected from the farmers of Western Canada. A total of $19,000 is being offered in cash prizes in the different classes for corn."

Eastern States Exposition

An editorial in New England Homestead for February 14 says: "The Eastern States exposition in the short period of 14 years has been constructively developed as a great agricultural and industrial exposition. Founded on a broad educational program, sponsored by the agricultural and industrial leaders of the East, it ranks second to none. The year 1930 was a strenuous one for fairs and expositions in the United States and Canada with over 80% suffering losses for the year. The Eastern States exposition, however, showed a net profit after depreciation and interest on first mortgage bonds of $6,456 with total credits to surplus for the year of $7,087 and with cash and current assets of $67,741. While the average decrease in attendance and revenue of the great national and sectional exhibitions was 30%, the Eastern States attendance of 305,527 was but 2½% less than the record figures of 1929, in spite of adverse weather conditions. This great self-supporting exposition, ably managed, reflects great credit to its sponsors and to the territory which it serves. It is a miniature New England, with its stately avenue of State buildings which includes Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, these buildings standing as symbols of these various States....In addition to the ever increasing industrial and general displays, the 1930 livestock show attained new distinction with the largest and best balanced cattle divisions in its history. Comparative records, incidentally, show that in the matter of livestock exhibition in America, the Springfield classes were the fourth largest in the United States, although this section is classed primarily as an industrial region..."

Future Farming

An editorial in Implement & Tractor Trade Journal for February 14 says: "In these days of low prices for farm products and the encroachments of corporation farming, what will the future offer for the individual engaged in agriculture? This question undoubtedly has been asked by many farmers and not a few of those engaged in the business of providing the farmers with their equipment. An answer, which is both refreshing and logical, is afforded by O. R. Johnson of the Missouri College of Agriculture. There never has been a time, Mr. Johnson says, when good farm land offered the opportunity it now does to young wide-awake men, who have some aptitude for modern methods of raising crops or livestock. This is true, in his opinion, because the economic tendencies of the times have caused so many men of this time to leave the farms for the cities. For years the farmers have either

overlooked or discounted the value of accurate data on farm operations, expenses and how to reduce them, how to increase yields and other valuable data which is available from State boards and agricultural colleges. Young farmers, who have graduated from agricultural institutions and applied their knowledge of proper management to the problems of agriculture, have proven that business management on the farm is highly conducive to net profits. Farming is the same as any other business that involves investment, production and selling...."

Iodized Milk

An editorial in Journal of American Medical Association for February 14 says: "....It is now an established fact, as Krauss and Monroe have recently remarked, that the iodine content of milk can be materially increased by feeding cows some source of inorganic iodine, such as potassium iodide, or some source of organic iodine, such as kelp. Considerable milk containing more than a normal amount of iodine is probably being produced through the feeding of iodized mineral mixtures and commercial preparations made up of substances that contain iodine. It is also well known that the iodine content of milk may vary from a trace to several parts per million depending on regional influences. Supplee has made analytic comparisons of the iodine content of representative dry milk powders prepared every month of the year from milks produced in Wisconsin and New York, respectively. The outcome was perhaps somewhat unexpected. The powder from the New York territory, summer production, contained 145 parts of iodine per billion; the winter production from the same territory contained 67 parts per billion. The powder from the Wisconsin territory, summer production, contained 704 parts of iodine per billion; the winter production from the same territory contained 961 parts per billion. The experimental studies of Krauss and Monroe at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station in Wooster leave little doubt that 'naturally iodized' milk can exert an influence in goiter prophylaxis. In tests on susceptible animals, iodized milk, secured by feeding 0.1 Gm. of potassium iodide daily to cows, was compared with normal milk and with normal milk plus different amounts of potassium iodide. Prophylactic and curative methods were employed. In general, smaller thyroid glands containing a greater percentage of iodine resulted whenever iodized milk or potassium iodide was fed than when 'normal' milk of the region was used. The Ohio biochemists remark that iodizing the general milk supply would insure a constant source of iodine to all persons using milk. It would automatically treat a great many individuals who either through ignorance or lack of funds have had no knowledge of a thyroid deficiency. It would serve as a prophylactic, particularly in young growing children, when an iodine deficiency has not manifested itself in any symptom ordinarily used in diagnosis. Furthermore, the iodine would be furnished in a stable, convenient and pleasant form...."

Quebec Fiber Board

The Treasury February 18 decided that Quebec fiber board is not being dumped in the United States to the detriment of the fiber board industry of this country, according to the press of February 19. A decision signed by Secretary Mellon sent to collectors of customs said an investigation "has failed to establish that the fiber board industry in the United States is being or is likely to be injured or is prevented from being established by reason of the importation of the fiber board in question."

Wheat Futures

Members of the grain trade of the New York Produce Exchange February 17 approved the plan presented by a special committee of the exchange for the establishment of a futures market in Canadian wheat, with deliveries to be made at Buffalo, according to the press of February 18.

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An Ithaca, N.Y., dispatch February 12 reports O. E. Reed, Chief of Bureau of Dairy Industry, as stating, in an address, February 11, before New York farmers at Cornell University's farm and home week, that in the United States at the present time this country is getting production records on only 2½ per cent of its dairy cattle. "In certain foreign countries, especially those which are producing sufficient quantities of milk and dairy products to influence the world market," Mr. Reed is quoted as saying, "the percentage is a great deal higher than ours. The effect of the keeping of records on the dairy cattle in these countries is shown by the average production of all their cattle. In Denmark records are being kept on 31.3 per cent of the cattle, and the average production of all the cattle in that country is 6,698 pounds of milk per year. In the United States, where records are kept on only 2.5 per cent of the cattle, the average production per cow for the entire country is only 4,600 pounds per year. The average cow in Denmark produces 41.6 per cent more milk than the average cow in the United States. In the Netherlands they are getting records on 20 per cent of all the cattle in the country, and the average production per cow is 6,800 pounds, which is nearly half again as much as ours. In Friesland, a province of the Netherlands, the average production is 9,632 pounds, as compared with our 4,600 pounds. In Sweden they are getting records on 11 per cent of their cows, and they have an average production of 5,060 pounds, or 10 per cent more than our average. Germany keeps records on 9.8 per cent, and produces 9.6 per cent more milk per cow than we do. Even in Switzerland, New Zealand, France, and Austria the average production beats our average. We must have more records on the dairy cattle in this country. We are now getting records on about half a million of our 23,000,000 milk cows. These records come, to large extent, from the 1,100 Dairy Herd-Improvement Associations scattered over the country. There should be one of these associations, or more if necessary, in every community in the United States where dairying is carried on extensively...."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Feb. 19.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $8.50 to $11.50; cows, good and choice $4.50 to $6.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $6.75 to $9.75; vealers, good and choice $8 to $10 (The quotation on this should have been $8 to $10 for February 18--change wired on February 19.) Feeder and stocker cattle: steers, good and choice $6.75 to $8.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.20 to $6.80; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $7.20 to $7.40; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $6.25 to $7.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $8 to $9; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.25.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein), Minneapolis 72½ to 77½¢; No.2 red winter, St. Louis 80 to 81¢; No.2 hard winter, Chicago 79¢; Kansas City 69½¢; No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 60 to 60½¢; Minneapolis 52¢ to 54¢; Kansas City 50½ to 52½¢; No.3 yellow, Chicago 59½ to 62¼¢; Minneapolis 53 to 55¢; St. Louis 59 to 61¢; Kansas City 52½ to 54½¢; No.3 white oats, Minneapolis 29 to 29½¢; St. Louis 34¢; Kansas City 33½ to 34¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountains ranged $1.65-$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; $1.25-$1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.30-$1.35 carlot sales in Chicago; $1.05-$1.10 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions ranged $1-$1.30 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; mostly 65¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage brought $16-$19 bulk per ton in terminal markets; $10-$11 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type $1.50-$2 per western lettuce crate in city markets; 55¢-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Florida various varieties of strawberries, 36-pint crates, 15¢-20¢ per pint in consuming centers; 12¢-13¢ f.o.b. Plant City. New York McIntosh apples $1.50-$1.62½ per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins $1.50 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 4 points to 10.38¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 14.93¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 11.10¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 11.10¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 29¢; 91 score, 28½¢; 90 score, 27¾¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16¼ to 18¢; Single Daisies, 16 to 16½¢; Young Americas, 16¾ to 17¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXX, No. 44 Section 1 February 21, 1931.

AGRICULTURAL BILL — The Senate yesterday approved the conference report on the $215,579,082 Department of Agriculture appropriation bill and sent it to the President for his signature, according to the press to-day.

HOUSE PASSES MUSCLE SHOALS BILL — By a vote of 216 to 153 the House yesterday adopted the conference report on the long-disputed Muscle Shoals resolution, providing for Government operation of the power properties on the Tennessee River, according to the press to-day. The final measure, as adopted by the House, provides also for leasing to private industry of the nitrate properties at Muscle Shoals within a year, and in the event of leasing negotiations failing, Federal operation of that part of the project as well.

GOVERNMENT WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED — In its efforts to ease the unemployment situation by acceleration of public construction activities, President Hoover said yesterday that the Government would employ within thirty days directly or indirectly 450,000 persons, an increase of 350,000 since the employment program began several months ago. The fact was cited by the President that of the $700,000,000 carried in supply bills now before Congress to be used for construction purposes in the fiscal year 1932 about $500,000,000 could be made available immediately to meet the unemployment problem. (Press, Feb. 21.)

SILVER PARLEY ASKED — By unanimous vote, the Senate committee on foreign relations February 19 approved the resolution by Senator Pittman of Nevada, requesting President Hoover to open exchanges with foreign governments with a view to overcoming the slump in the price of silver and through that means seek to mitigate to some extent the world-wide economic depression. The resolution comprises a suggestion to the President that he call an international conference or series of such conferences "to the end that agreements or understandings may be obtained with respect to the uses and status of silver as money." (Press, Feb. 19.)

DOAK SUBSTITUTE FOR WAGNER BILL — The press to-day says: "A controversy over legislation to establish a national employment system was promised yesterday as the House judiciary committee approved an administration substitute for the Wagner bill. By 13 to 7, the committee instructed Chairman Graham to propose substitution of a bill drafted by Secretary Doak for the measure by Senator Wagner of New York, when the question comes up in the House on Monday....."

Section 2

Automobile Sales

Automibiles sold on installment last year were estimated yesterday by the Commerce Department to have numbered 2,995,622, and to have entailed a credit extension during the year of $1,229,965,000. Installment sales in 1929 reported to the department involved 3,559,829 cars and $1.622,768,000. The 1930 installment sales, however, exceed materially the like business volume of 1928, when 2,469,658 cars were sold on time with credit advanced of $1,196,544,000.

Building Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has received building permit reports from 295 identical cities of the United States having a population of 25,000 or over for the months of December, 1930 and January, 1931. According to permits issued during January, 1931, the estimated cost of total building was $98,678,521, a reduction of 22.4 per cent as compared with the total building for which permits were issued during December, 1930. Residential building decreased 18.2 per cent in estimated cost, comparing permits in these two months and new nonresidential building decreased 32.5 per cent. According to permits issued during January, 1931, 8,081 dwelling units were provided in new residential buildings, a decrease of 13.1 per cent as compared with the number of families provided for in the residences for which permits were issued during December, 1930. Comparing permits issued in January, 1931, with those issued in January, 1930, there was a decrease in the estimated cost of all building of 13.7 per cent. Permits issued for residential building show an increase of 1.9 per cent in estimated cost, comparing January, 1931, with January, 1930. However, estimated cost of new nonresidential buildings decreased 29.5 per cent.

Canada's Bean Duty

An Ottawa dispatch February 19 says: "Exercising power delegated to him at the last session of Parliament, E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue, has set a value of 3½ cents a pound for duty purposes on dried beans. This would not apply to imports under the British preference."

Chadbourne on Sugar

A Havana dispatch February 19 says: "Outlining the steps already taken for the stabilization of the world's sugar industry, Thomas L. Chadbourne, in a statement issued at Havana February 18, listed additional measures needed, including the cooperation of all sugar-producing nations and also those that might produce the commodity. He declared the task was a colossal one and had only been begun. 'As a result of three conferences held by the Cuban-American Sugar Commission in Europe with representatives of countries representing an annual production of 13,000,000 tons, we arrived at provisional agreements based on reduction of the respective outputs not to exceed 2,300,000 tons and also the segregation of 3,300,000 tons,' Mr. Chadbourne said. ..."

Child Health

Preschool city children have a marked advantage over rural children in disease prevention service, although the difference between the two is not "near as great as was anticipated," the Medical Section of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection was told last night at the opening of its gathering at Washington, according to the press to-day. The speaker was Dr. George Truman Palmer, director of research, American Child Health Association, who tendered an exhaustive report dealing with a survey among 177,000 children, all

under 6 years old. The number included 140,000 children in 146 scattered cities, and 37,000 children in rural sections of 42 States. "Fifty-one per cent of preschool children have at some time prior to their sixth year had a health examination," Doctor Palmer said. "Twenty-two per cent have been vaccinated, 22 per cent immunized against diphtheria and 13 per cent have had a dental health examination. In the matter of health examinations, the rural child is at some disadvantage. Whereas half of the city children have had health examinations only a little more than a third of the rural children have had this service. The country child is very definitely behind in vaccinations. Only 7 per cent have been vaccinated. In immunizations, the rural child is astonishingly close to the city child. Most surprising of all, perhaps, is the fact that the rural child stands shoulder to shoulder with the city child in health visits to the dentist."

Food Prices

Retail food prices in the United States, as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, showed a decrease of a little more than 3 per cent on January 15, 1931, when compared with December 15, 1930, and a decrease of about 14½ per cent since January 15, 1930. The bureau's weighted index numbers, with average prices in 1913 as 100.0, were 155.4 for January 15, 1930, 137.2 for December 15, 1930, and 132.8 for January 15, 1931. During the month from December 15, 1930, to January 15, 1931, 32 articles on which monthly prices were secured decreased as follows: Strictly fresh eggs, 13 per cent; butter, 11 per cent; oranges, 9 per cent; lard, 6 per cent; pork chops, and navy beans, 5 per cent; bread, 4 per cent; sliced bacon, oleomargarine, cheese, rice, and canned tomatoes 3 per cent; sliced ham, flour, cornmeal, macaroni, pork and beans, coffee, and prunes, 2 per cent; sirloin steak, round steak, chuck roast, plate beef, fresh milk, evaporated milk, rolled oats, canned corn, canned peas, and raisins, 1 per cent; and rib roast, wheat cereal, and tea less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. Five articles increased as follows: Cabbage, 16 per cent; hens, 2 per cent; leg of lamb, 1 per cent; and canned red salmon and bananas less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. The following 5 articles showed no change in the month: Vegetable lard substitute, cornflakes, potatoes, onions, and sugar.

Tuberculosis Eradication Legislation

An editorial in The Pacific Dairy Review for February says: "The Dairy Legislative Committee, which includes representatives of all divisions of the industry, after a number of general meetings and conferences, has decided to ask the California Legislature to appropriate funds sufficient to provide compensation for slaughter of 28,000 dairy animals in tuberculosis control areas during the two-year period. A number of technical changes in the present bovine tuberculosis law also were recommended in order to make the law more practical and workable and to conform to the practices of the Federal Government. It was deemed best that a new act, embodying these changes, be written rather than endeavor to amend the existing act in so many ways. The new act would conform in essentials to the old one and would not change the control area plan, nor the compensation features. There was further recommendation that counties which now are eradicating bovine tuberculosis without compensation shall be included as control areas and receive compensation for cattle slaughtered in the future. Also, that

animals in control areas, already branded with 'T' when work begins shall be slaughtered without compensation. The committee expressed its opinion that beef animals should also be included in the provisions of the act."

Wheat to Stabilization Corporation

The possibility that the Federal Farm Board might control nearly all of the carryover of last year's wheat crop amounting to about 275,000,000 bushels was pictured by Alexander Legge, chairman of the board last Thursday, according to the press of February 20. The report says: "Because roads throughout the wheat-growing territory have not been closed to transportation throughout the winter, he said, and the present price of wheat is above that to be paid on delivery of July futures, deliveries are now coming into the stabilization corporation at about double the rate of last year. The present holdings of the board, he said, include about 100,000,000 bushels of the carry-over from last year and deliveries were made at a rate of about 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bushels daily. This would bring the board's holdings by that time to about 200,000,000 bushels, the present status of the carry-over as a result of winter livestock feeding...."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Feb. 20.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $8.50 to $11.50; cows, good and choice $4.25 to $6.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $6.50 to $9.50; vealers, good and choice $8 to $10; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice $6.75 to $8.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.40 to $7; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $7.50 to $7.65; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $6.65 to $7.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $8 to $9.10; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.25.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 73¾ to 77¾¢; No.2 red winter wheat, Chicago 78¾ to 79¢; St. Louis 80 to 81¢; No.2 hard winter wheat Kansas City 69½ to 70¢; No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 60 to 61¼¢; Minneapolis 52 to 53¢; Kansas City 51½ to 53½¢; No.3 yellow Chicago 60 to 62½¢; Minneapolis 53½ to 55½¢; St. Louis 59½ to 60½¢; Kansas City 53½ to 56¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 32½ to 33¢; Minneapolis 28 7/8 to 29 3/8¢; St. Louis 34¼¢; Kansas City 33 to 33½¢.

Maine Green Mountain potatoes ranged $1.65-$2 sacked per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly $1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.30-$1.35 carlot sales in Chicago; $1.05-$1.10 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions brought 50¢-$1.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 65¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes $1.75-$2.25 per bushel hamper in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls $1.35-$1.45 in Chicago. New York Danish type cabbage $15-$18 bulk per ton in terminal markets; 90-lb. sacks $11-$13 per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type $1.25-$1.75 per western lettuce crate in city markets; 55¢-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande valley points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples $1.12½-$1.50 and McIntosh $1.25-$1.75 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins in barrels $4.50 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 18 points to 10.20¢ per pound. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 14.84¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 18 points to 10.92¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 18 points to 10.92¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 29¼¢; 91 score, 28¾¢; 90 score, 27¾¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16¼ to 18¢; Single Daisies, 16 to 16½¢; Young Americas, 16¾ to 17¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXX, No. 45 Section 1 February 24, 1931.

APPROPRIATION BILLS SIGNED — Appropriation bills carrying more than $2,981,000,000 were signed by President Hoover yesterday, following the sudden action of Congress Friday and Saturday in reaching agreements on most of the major supply bills. The sums appropriated will be required to carry on the regular activities of the Government during the next fiscal year. The supply bills signed yesterday include the Department of Agriculture bill, carrying $215,579,082. (Press, Feb. 24.)

SENATE PASSES SHOALS BILL — Congress yesterday sent to the White House a bill providing for operation of the Government's $150,000,000 power and nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals, according to the press to-day. The conference report on the bill which would authorize Government manufacture and distribution of hydroelectric power was adopted by the Senate yesterday after an hour's debate, 55 to 28, completing congressional action.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE BILL — Overriding an administration substitute proposal by an overwhelming majority, the House yesterday passed the Wagner bill to establish a national system of employment exchanges, according to the press to-day. The substitute proposal of Secretary Doak was rejected by a teller vote of 182 to 84.

THE BONUS BILL — President Hoover, preparing to veto the bonus loan bill, is making an inquiry throughout the Nation to determine just how much distress resulting from the business depression exists among veterans of the World War, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The Executive also is seeking to estimate how effective the bill really would be in relieving suffering. The average maximum borrowing value of the adjusted compensation certificates under the measure has been estimated at $500. The survey is being made for the President by the Veterans' Bureau, various other agencies of the Government and by private welfare organizations...."

GOVERNMENT WORKERS HONOR BILL — The House of Representatives February 21 passed unanimously a bill authorizing the award of medals of honor and honoraria by the President to employees of the Government for distinguished service in science and voluntary risk of life and health beyond the ordinary call of duty. The measure was originally introduced by Representative Griffin of New York. (Press, Feb. 22.)

EUROPEAN GRAIN CONFERENCE — A Paris dispatch to-day says: "Representatives of twenty-four European nations assembled in Paris yesterday to study means of disposing of surplus stocks of wheat, estimated to be in excess of 30,000,000 tons, produced in Europe in 1930 by the great grain producing countries--Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia...."

Section 2

Agricultural Statesmanship

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for February 14 says: "One of our friends writes: 'This week I read "Why Do Men Stick to Iowa Land?" with interest, but it left me with a deep feeling which can hardly be otherwise described than one of pathos. This feeling is not due to the fact that this magnificent spirit of Iowa farmers still exists, but it is due to the fact that our agricultural statesmanship is not of a corresponding quality. It is not of a quality which will put the same spirit and zest into the securing for this Iowa farmer a square deal in the distribution of the national income which this Iowa farmer is putting into his farming. There is one thing that the farmer who wrote that article should do--that he did not mention. He needs to be working definitely and vigorously with an organization of Iowa farmers who are going to insist upon a type of agricultural statesmanship which will intelligently visualize the agricultural economic situation, cut the fetters of traditional politics, and move definitely in the direction of establishing true methods of reform in the national administration.' It's harder to raise agricultural statesmen than to raise bumper crops of corn. Yet all our skill in production won't get us much in terms of satisfactory living unless we develop more skill in social control. Our guess is that farmers, who have been longer up against the problem of overproduction (or underconsumption) than other classes, are probably doing more serious thinking in this field than most other groups...."

Automobile Production

An editorial in The Daily Pantagraph for February 10 says: "The Business Conditions Weekly of the Alexander Hamilton Institute predicts that automobile production in the United States this year will be about equal to that of 1928, when approximately 4,350,000 cars were sold. This is well below the figures for 1929--the banner year for all time--but substantially above the record for 1930, when the total was only 3,350,000. The importance of all of this lies in the fact that American industry as a whole can not prosper if the automobile industry is sick. The institute remarks that 'the attainment of the automobile saturation point in 1929 was more responsible for the general business slump in 1930 than any other factor'; and it is not hard to agree with that observation. If the automobile industry is really on the verge of regaining its health, the outlook for other industries is measurably brighter; and, conversely, if Detroit should continue to suffer, the rest of the Nation would suffer with it. The automobile, however, is only one of many angles of the general situation."

Billboard Regulation

An editorial in The New York Times for February 21 says: "Billboards still blot the landscape, but popular dislike of them is rising. Hardly a week goes by without word of some new effort to control this blight on roadside beauty. Pennsylvania officials removed some twenty-five thousand 'snipe signs' from the highways of that State last year. New Jersey's new anti-billboard law went into effect January 1. The House of Representatives recently passed a bill to regulate billboards erected in the District of Columbia, where their profusion is in direct conflict with the sustained effort to beautify the Capital City. Various means have been devised to curb the boards.

Where they interfere with a driver's control of his car by blocking his view or distracting his attention at a bad corner, the public safety is invoked. Zoning ordinances are playing a helpful part in the campaign, and taxation of the signs is becoming increasingly popular with the champions of natural landscape. This method of control seems to be as sound in law as it is in economics and esthetics. According to Professor Fairchild of Yale, quoted in this month's Bulletin of the National Tax Association: 'If the people of a sovereign State should determine through their Legislature to impose an extremely heavy tax upon the business of outdoor advertising, even though this tax should have the result of making the business unprofitable and driving the billboards off the highways, I have no doubt that the State would be acting within its sovereign power.' New York is now asked to follow the example of New Jersey, Connecticut and the other States which have been experimenting with means of effectively regulating the billboards. ..."

Dairy Industry

An editorial in The Southern Planter for February 15 says: "Farmers' cooperative milk associations have in many cases enjoyed much success. As a group they probably have been the most successful of any cooperative organizations. Through organization they have secured a protected market for dairy products and obtained for them higher prices than would have been possible without organization....It can not be denied that industry is well organized. For this reason it has been successful in securing governmental relief. The milk associations still have battles to fight. Their success has caused distributors of milk to organize more strongly, and in some cities they are gradually obtaining entire control of the distribution of milk. If they are successful in their efforts, they will be in position to deal more effectively with the farmers' associations and set their own price and buy from dairymen regardless of whether they are members of an association. The Maryland-Virginia Milk Producers' Association and the Maryland State Dairymen's Association already have seen this condition approaching and have taken steps to prevent it developing. They have formed the Eastern States Milk Marketing Association so as to have the combined strength and influence of both associations in dealing with the organized distributors. It is hoped in this way that the members of the associations may keep their protected markets and continue to secure reasonable prices. Western milk is menacing the eastern markets. Those who believe in free trade doubtless find joy in the predicament in which the eastern dairymen are likely to be placed as a result of this competition. Those who have committed themselves to a policy of protection for producers view the outlook with alarm. Organized dairymen of the East--organized to secure a protected market and higher prices--will look with disfavor upon any plan which will allow western milk to compete on their markets. They will oppose any move that threatens to jeopardize their sales. The dairymen of the East are already agonizing over surpluses which they have produced. No one will gain by adding further to the surpluses, save the distributors. In fact, the distributors will not profit in the long run. It is more important now than ever before for the organized dairymen to strengthen their cooperative effort, and protect their interests."

Prices

The index number of wholesale prices computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor shows a further recession in January. This index number, which includes 550 commodities, or price quotations weighted according to the importance of each article and based on prices in 1926 as 100.0, declined from 78.4 in December to 77.0 in January, a decrease of 1-3/4 per cent. This compares with a decrease of 2-1/2 per cent between November and December and a decrease of over 2-1/2 per cent between October and November, thus showing a slowing down of the recent price slump. The purchasing power of the 1926 dollar in January was $1.299. Farm products as a group decreased 2-1/4 per cent below the December level, due to lower prices for corn, oats, rye, wheat, beef cattle, eggs, hay, and wool. Milk also averaged somewhat lower than in December. Sheep and lambs, poultry, onions, and potatoes, on the other hand, averaged somewhat higher than in the month before, while cotton showed a negligible increase. Foods were 2 per cent lower than in December, with declines in butter, cheese, cured meats, fresh pork, lard, and coffee. Lamb, mutton, veal, and dressed poultry averaged higher than in the month before, while fresh beef, flour, and granulated sugar, were practically unchanged in price. Both butter and eggs were at lower levels in January than at any time since pre-war days. Hides and skins showed a further price drop, with leather, boots and shoes, and other leather products also declining. In the group of textile products there were small decreases among silk and rayon, woolen and worsted goods, and other textile products, with larger decreases among cotton goods. In the group of miscellaneous commodities, cattle feed, crude rubber, and automobile tires again moved downward, while paper and pulp were unchanged in price.

Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for February 21 says: "The buying movement which started in wool just after the turn of the year appears to have spent itself pretty much during the last week. Prices are generally steady to firm, except on medium wools, which are in favor of the buyer. Foreign markets are slightly against the buyer this week, being perhaps par to 5 per cent up, with more general competition. The piece goods markets evidently are healthy with demand chiefly favoring the finer wooled goods still. In the West, heavy rains have held up shearing and there has been little done in the way of new clip buying."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Feb. 21.--Livestock: Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.40 to $7; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $7.40 to $7.65; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $6.65 to $7.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.)

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 73½ to 77½¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 80 to 81¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 69½ to 70¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 59 to 59½¢; Minneapolis 51½ to 52½¢; Kansas City 50½ to 52¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 59 to 61¼¢; Minneapolis 52½ to 54½¢; St. Louis 58½ to 59½¢; Kansas City 52 to 54¢. No.3 white oats Chicago 32 to 32½¢; Minneapolis 28 7/8 to 29 3/4¢; Kansas City 33½¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 29¢; 91 score, 28½¢; 90 score, 27¾¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16¼ to 18¢; Single Daisies, 16 to 16½¢; Young Americas, 16¾ to 17¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point to 10.21¢ per lb. On the same date one year ago the price stood at 14.84¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 10.94¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 10.93¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged $1.65-$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; $1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.30-$1.35 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly $1.10 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions brought 50¢-$1.10 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage $15-$18 bulk per ton in terminal markets; few $10-$11 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type $1.50-$1.75 per western lettuce crate in city markets; 55¢-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Florida various varieties of strawberries brought 15¢-21¢ per pint in eastern cities; 11½-12¾¢ f.o.b. Plant City. Eastern Stayman apples $1.50-$1.65 per bushel basket in Philadelphia; Baldwins $1.40-$1.50; Wageners $1.35; Spys $1.40 and McIntosh $1.50 f.o.b. Rochester, New York. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXX, No. 46 Section 1 February 25, 1931.

CONGRESSIONAL CHANGES URGED The Associated Press to-day says: "The House last night adopted a resolution to abolish the short or 'lame duck' sessions of Congress by the overwhelming vote of 289 to 93. The measure now goes back to the Senate. It provides for an amendment to the Constitution to drop the short session of Congress after the biennial November elections. It also would permit a newly elected Congress to be seated on January 4 instead of thirteen months later and a newly elected President on January 24, instead of March 4. Before the resolution becomes effective, however, the proposal must be submitted to the States and approved by 36 of the 48...."

THE WAGNER EMPLOYMENT BILL The Senate yesterday concurred in House amendments to the Wagner bill establishing a system of national employment exchanges, thereby completing congressional action on that measure, according to the press to-day.

TARIFF LAWS A New York dispatch to-day says: "A distinct limitation of the powers of the President in remaking tariff schedules under the provisions of the flexible tariff act of 1922 was decreed by the third division of the United States Customs Court yesterday, when it decided, in the case of the Fox River Butter Company, that an order of former President Coolidge revising the tariff on cheese was unconstitutional. The opinion, written by Judge George M. Young, former Member of Congress from North Dakota and member of the House ways and means committee which framed the Fordney-McCumber tariff act in 1922, also strikes at the basic constitutionality of the flexible tariff itself, which was affirmed by the United States Supreme Court in 1928. Judge Young's opinion was concurred in by Judge George S. Brown, and a dissenting opinion was filed by Judge G. R. Cline, an appointee of former President Coolidge. Judge Cline held that the original decision of the Supreme Court covered the point at issue in this case...."

EMBARGO LEGISLATION The embargo proposed on Russian convict products in the Kendall bill, amending the tariff act, was overshadowed yesterday at the Senate finance committee's hearing on the measure by indications that the lumber, mining and oil industries would seek general embargoes on foreign products in competition with American petroleum, coal and lumber, and by a protest of cigar manufacturers against placing any embargo on imports of Sumatra tobacco. The bill would exclude, after April 1, all products handled abroad by forced or indentured labor, and tightens the restrictions to include products handled in transit or loaded on vessels by such labor. (Press, Feb. 25.)

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE The New York Times to-day says: "Stocks climbed to new high levels for the year yesterday in the heaviest trading that has been witnessed in more than five months. Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange aggregated 5,300,020 shares, a volume reminiscent of the big markets which preceded the collapse of October, 1929...."

Section 2

Biochemistry An editorial in The Journal of the American Medical Association for February 21 says: "Physiologic chemistry--or biochemistry, as it has been commonly designated recently--has long since come of age. The subject has become an important and integral part of the study of medicine and the practice of the art. The special technic of biochemistry has been introduced into clinical diagnosis to such an extent that it competes in prominence with physical procedures and with bacteriologic and immunologic methods of examination and research. A recent writer (R.H.Chittenden) has remarked that to-day it is quite safe to state that in the United States there is hardly a university worthy of the name that does not have on its staff one or more competent investigators in physiologic chemistry and a well equipped laboratory with resources adequate for at least some lines of research in this field....Less than sixty years has brought a degree of progress far beyond the dreams of the most ardent enthusiasts of the latter part of the nineteenth century. Forty-three years ago (Dec. 30, 1887) occurred the organization of the American Physiological Society, which took under its wing most of the professional biochemists of that period. The society now numbers more than 400 members and controls its own professional journal. In a few months the American Society of Biological Chemists, which also publishes a research journal, will celebrate its quarter-centennial. It was organized in 1906 to relieve the pressure in the parent society, with the purpose 'to further the extension of biochemical knowledge and to facilitate personal intercourse between American investigators in biological chemistry.' The entire development of this fundamental prerequisite of medical progress still partakes of the characteristics of youth with all its potencies for development. Little wonder that Chittenden has concluded that 'there would seem to be good ground for the belief that the future of physiological chemistry in this country is full of promise, and that what has been accomplished is but the forerunner of more nearly perfect knowledge.'"

Cow Testing An editorial in The Farm Journal for March says: "It is likely that every owner of dairy cows has been told not less than ten thousand times to test his herd, and to get rid of the low producers. The days when any cow was a cow are so far in the dim past that no living man can recall them. Yet boarder cows still exist, and by the hundred thousand they are doing their best to bankrupt their owners. Is there no way that the heedless dairyman can be induced to act? He knows he is losing money, and still he does nothing. Perhaps the present price of butter will supply the spur that will at last move him. Let's hope so."

Credit An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for February 21 says: "During the past thirty years many farmers have laid their financial problems before us, particularly the matter of securing some credit for an emergency or for an unforeseen opportunity. In nearly all cases those who have consulted us were solvent. They should have had little trouble in getting the credit they needed. But most of them had never established credit with any institution and when an emergency or an opportunity came they had none and didn't know how to get any. Failure to establish credit is a vital business error, yet our

observation indicates that it is a very common one. Probably generations of teaching and maxims about the danger of debt have something to do with all this, but we are merely wasting space in discussing the reasons for it. The fact is that every business man, whether on a farm or elsewhere, should establish his credit and maintain it, for it will surely be to his financial advantage and may prove to be his financial salvation some day. Every father should teach this lesson; every banker, every one competent in experience, should try to teach it to all beginners in business of any kind. We know of no other lesson of equal value to any young man, for it involves not merely financial wisdom but the higher wisdom of a good character."

Department House Automatic Groceries

The Business Week for February 21 says: "The famous ferris-wheel of Chicago Fair fame (1892-93) provided one of the fundamental ideas that, applied to present-day needs, has made the automatic, electrically operated food store an accomplished fact. Groceries, meats, bakery goods, vegetables, packaged foods, canned goods in their multiplicity of sizes and shapes, all can be displayed, kept fresh, and sold automatically through the Delamat vending units now being produced by the Robert Harvey System, Inc....Based on the experience of chain store systems, these neighborhood food stores are estimated to require 35 nonrefrigerated sections, 5 units each, providing for 175 items, plus 5 electrical refrigerator sections with space for 30 items of meats, vegetables, butter, eggs, etc. Such stores will require but one attendant, to make change and restock the vending units, while the sales capacity will be equal to that of an ordinary food store employing 2 clerks and a manager or cashier. Delamat stores are being installed in selected apartment house locations, where 24-hour service is in demand and where one or two buildings house enough potential customers to insure profitable operations...."

Florida Citrus Exchange

An editorial in The Miami Herald for February 17 says: "The upheaval within the ranks of the Florida Citrus Exchange over the question of removing its headquarters to Winter Haven or leaving them in Tampa has been partially stilled by appealing to the Federal Farm Board to act as referee. The headquarters of this organization have been in Tampa for 21 years. The lease on the offices was about to expire in January, and other cities, Winter Haven, Orlando and Lakeland, all advanced locations for the exchange. In the subsequent balloting, Winter Haven, in Polk County, won from Tampa, but it was learned that to move the headquarters it would be necessary to amend the charter. ...Winter Haven is more truly in the heart of the citrus belt than is Tampa. But in the final analysis, much of the business to be done by the exchange would have to go through Tampa even if the headquarters were in Winter Haven. So while the Polk County growers would more firmly clinch their hold on control of the policies of the exchange by this removal of headquarters, one can scarcely see how the exchange itself would benefit."

Korean Tobacco

Korea has established a State monopoly in tobacco, although some exceptions have been allowed. The manufacture of rough-cut tobacco has been allowed to continue as a private business because the government was not equipped to take over its production and also felt

that abolishing private factories in this branch would cause economic depression. The private sale of leaf tobacco was also allowed. Importation of tobacco was restricted except in limited quantities.(Press, Feb. 20.)

Town Farmers An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for February 14 says: "In the vast wheat-producing region of southwest Kansas and the panhandle of Oklahoma there is said to be a growing sentiment against the so-called 'town farmers.' That ill feeling is directed against operators who have businesses or professions in towns and grow wheat as a sideline. The antagonism of farm people toward the 'town farmers' is so pronounced in some localities that the merchants, bankers, doctors, etc., have found it necessary to cease raising wheat to avoid much loss of business. During recent years it seems to have become quite the popular thing for business and professional men in certain regions to buy land (in many instances raw prairie which never should have been broken) and begin growing wheat. Mechanics, not farmers, are hired to do the work. There are no homes on the land--simply shacks for the workers to live in during the planting and harvesting seasons. The costs of producing wheat under such conditions are not comparable to those of the well-meaning farmer. His farm is his home and all he earns comes from the land. The 'town farmer' usually has a very profitable business in addition and any thing over the expenses of growing wheat is clear profit for him. No livestock is produced or fed on his farm; only wheat is grown. As little as possible is contributed to schools, churches and other rural community activities by the 'town farmer.' Short-sighted indeed is the business man who engages in farming as a sideline to any great extent. If he lives in an average community the great bulk of his business comes from farm people. He is simply weakening his own business by reducing the number of prospective customers in the community...."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Feb. 24.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $8.25 to $11.50; cows, good and choice $4.25 to $6.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $6.25 to $9.25; vealers, good and choice $7.75 to $9.50; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice $6.75 to $8; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.25 to $6.75; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $7 to $7.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $6 to $6.85 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $8 to $9; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.25.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 73½ to 77½¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 80 to 81¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago 78½ to 78¾¢; Kansas City 69½ to 70¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 57½ to 59¾¢; Minneapolis 51 to 52¢; Kansas City 50 to 51½¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 58¼ to 60¾¢; Minneapolis 52 to 54¢; St. Louis 58½ to 59¢; Kansas City 51½ to 54¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 30 to 32¢; Minneapolis 28½ to 29¢; St. Louis 32¾ to 33¢; Kansas City 32½¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged $1.65-$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; $1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.30-$1.35 carlot sales in Chicago; $1.05-$1.10 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage $12-$18 bulk per ton in terminal markets; $10-$11 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type $1.50-$1.75 per western lettuce crate in city markets; mixed cars 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes $1.75-$2.25 per bushel hamper in the East. New Jersey stock $2.50-$3 in New York City. Tennessee Nancy Halls $1.35-$1.50 in the Middle West. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions brought 50¢-$1 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 65¢ f.o.b. Rochester New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, $1.25-$1.50; McIntosh $1.50-$1.75 and Baldwins $1.50-$1.75 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins $1.45-$1.50 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 30 points to 10.51¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 14.70¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 29 points to 11.23¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 29 points to 11.22¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 28¢; 91 score, 27½¢; 90 score, 27¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16¼ to 18¢; Single Daisies, 16 to 16½¢; Young Americas, 16¾ to 17¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXX, No. 47 Section 1 February 26, 1931.

THE BONUS BILL The message of President Hoover vetoing the veterans' loan measure has been completed and will be sent to the House of Representatives to-day, according to the press. The report says: "Champions of the bill in the Senate and the House are prepared to take prompt action to have the bill passed over the President's veto...."

FRUIT JUICE LEGISLATION Senator Sheppard of Texas, co-author of the dry law, introduced an amendment to the Volstead Act yesterday to place concentrated fruit juices under the ban of the prohibition law by striking out the clause under which the California grape growers assert they have authority to market their concentrates, according to the press to-day.

MEMORIAL BOULEVARD FUNDS The Senate yesterday amended the second deficiency bill to include $2,700,000 for the Mount Vernon--Washington Memorial Boulevard, according to the press to-day.

WASHINGTON AS MODEL CHILD CITY The Washington Post to-day says: "Washington is to be the model for the world in the care of its children, the House District committee declared yesterday in adopting a resolution introduced by Representative Clarence J. McLeod of Michigan. The resolution calls on the District Commissioners to make a survey of conditions affecting the lives of children in the District, and to submit recommendations designed to make conditions 'of education and environment conducive to the highest ultimate development of child life.'..."

RADIO TYPEWRITER A Detroit dispatch to-day states that the first demonstration of a radio typewriter invented by Glen W. Watson was given at Detroit yesterday by Mr. Watson. The report says: "A mechanical and radio apparatus whereby messages 'typed' on a transmitter are received in typewritten form at any distance from the sender. The speed of sending and receiving, it was said, is limited only by the ability of the operator, since the machine's capacity is set theoretically at 1,200 letters a minute...."

EUROPEAN GRAIN CONFERENCE A Paris dispatch to-day says: "The European grain conference, which brought together the delegates of twenty-four nations, ended its three-day session yesterday with the realization that its immediate objective was about as far away as it was when the meeting began. The only concrete accomplishment ...was the formal signing by sixteen participants of an act favoring the disposal of the surplus stocks of 1930 Danubian grain. The setting up of the all-important machinery for buying and selling these cereals, which must take place before the problem even begins to approach a solution, was left to the initiative of the individual members...."

Section 2

Canadian Potato Import

The Baltimore Sun of February 25 says: "The enactment of a modern version of 'carrying coals to Newcastle' came to an end yesterday with the arrival in Baltimore of the steamship Skagatind. The Skagatind was...carrying potatoes to Maryland, and that in the face of the potato-producing reputation of the Eastern Shore. In order to bring the potatoes into this country the importers were forced to scale a tariff wall which in this case amounted to 75 cents for each hundred pounds. Solace for Eastern Shore farmers was to be found, however, in the fact that the potatoes, unlike the Italian tomatoes which aroused opposition last year, were strictly of the Nordic variety, claiming Nova Scotia and the nearby Prince Edward Island as their country of origin. The Skagatind carried 9,350 bags of these Canadian potatoes in her hold when she arrived. They were consigned to the local representatives of a chain-store concern. Before docking here the ship discharged 21,000 bags of potatoes and 15,000 bags of turnips at New York. Local shipping men said yesterday that the shipment was the first of its kind made to Baltimore for many years. They attributed the importation to a shortage in the local crops due to the drought."

European Wheat Conference

An editorial in The New York Times for February 25 says: "The conference at Paris between delegates of a dozen European nations, to discuss the oversupply of wheat, may concern itself with adjusting production to consumption. The discussion may turn to 'protecting' other European markets from Russian shipments; especially when they are offered, as they were last year, below the ruling market price. It may conceivably, as The Times Paris correspondent intimated yesterday, consider proposals for diverting European purchases of wheat from countries of the Western Hemisphere to European producing countries. Probably a European conference would be slow and cautious in urging the last-named expedient. It is more likely that the question how the various markets are to withstand the 'dumping' of Russian grain will get a hearing. That last year's agricultural markets were demoralized by the Soviet's practices in the export trade no doubt is entertained anywhere. It was not alone that Russia had produced an exceptionally large crop of wheat in 1930, but that it was mostly withheld from normal home consumption, and that the 'export surplus' was forced on the international grain market practically regardless of price...."

Frozen Food Distribution

Wainwright Evans, writing under the title "Time Stands Still for Food" in World's Work for March, says in part: "I stood recently in a grocery store in Springfield, Mass., and watched householders buy frozen fruits, vegetables, meats, and fish. These foods were the product of 'quick-freezing,' a new method in refrigeration--a scientific wonder which promises, within the next decade, to work profound changes in the food habits, living standards, and health of the American people. Each product had been frozen, solid as a rock, in an attractive, standardized package. It passed into the hands of the Ultimate Consumer from the depths of an electrically refrigerated showcase, through whose triple thickness of glass the customer could see it reposing beside a thermometer that registered ten degrees above zero....A customer asked for red raspberries--though it was far from the raspberry season, and

though it seemed impossible that a fruit as delicate as red raspberries, frozen at the violent temperature of fifty degrees below zero and then thawed out for use, could fail to be ruined by such treatment. 'Red raspberries?' I asked incredulously of the merchant. 'Certainly,' he said. 'And as fresh as fresh. I'll show you.' Whereupon he picked up a box which, from its size and shape, might have contained a pound of print butter. He slit the transparent Cellophane wrapper in which it was sealed and threw back the cover. There lay the berries. The only indication that they had not just been gathered from the bush was a slight film of frost on each fruit; and this vanished almost at once in the heat of the room....I put a berry in my mouth and crunched its hardness to bits between my teeth. There was the shock of cold one would expect, but little flavor. Then, as the pulp melted in one's mouth, one realized that here was a miracle indeed. For the frozen pellet suddenly translated itself int something indistinguishable from the fresh fruit....As for the rest of the fruit, a short exposure to room temperature gave the berries the softness, the aroma, and the instant flavor normal to them....Those berries had been frozen a year before in Oregon....Quick-freezing is especially applicable to most meats and fish....The day will come when there will be huge refrigeration plants in the heart of every agricultural producing district of importance in the United States. Farmers will produce, on contract, crops destined for freezing. What they produce will remain available to the consuming public without waste or spoilage. Distribution of such produce will take place throughout the year, so that both demand and prices will be steady, and the peaks and depressions in the curve of seasonal supply and demand, which at present make so much trouble for the farmer, will tend to disappear. Food, as to supply and price, will have been stabilized. This would mean at least the partial solution of one of the most serious and apparently insoluble of our present-day economic problems....The magnitude of the economic forces which are involved in this discovery and development of quick-freezing may be judged from the fact that the frozen-food industry is entering a field which is responsible for 77.9 per cent of the value of America's ten billion dollar food output...."

Lancashire Cotton Drive

A London dispatch February 17 says: "Lancashire's cotton industry has launched the most ambitious drive in its history to advertise itself and sell its products all over the world. The first national cotton textile exhibition ever held in Britain was opened Monday in the presence of throngs of buyers from all over the world. Two and a half million dollars worth of cotton fabrics were displayed on two miles of stands, and hundreds of thousands of yards of cotton materials were used in the decorations...."

Root Crop Production

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for February 14 says: "The production of root crops for stock feed should be increased in the Southwest. In Denmark, Germany and other European countries, turnips, beets, rutabagas and other root crops are grown in large acreage for feeding dairy cows and hogs. They make a most succulent feed and provide for winter consumption a ration that increases the production and benefits the health of the animals. Root crops can be produced in large acre tonnage in most sections of the Southwest. Our dairymen should do more research and experimental work along this line."

Soviet Union Cotton

The Soviet Union Review for February says: "The collectives and State farms are playing an increasingly important role in the development of the Soviet cotton industry. According to preliminary estimates about half of the entire cotton crop of the Soviet Union this year will come from the 'socialized section.' One of the largest State cotton farms in the country is the 'Pakhta Aral' (Isle of Cotton) farm, organized on the steppes of Uzbekistan. This State farm plays no less a role in the cotton industry of the Soviet Union than does the now famous State grain farm 'Gigant' in the grain farming of the country. 'Pakhta Aral' was organized in 1924 as a result of the decision of the Soviet Government to utilize the bare unworked land of the Central Asian steppe country for the establishment of cotton plantations. Much has been accomplished in the past six years. A number of settlements have grown up around the farm. The central one is already a thriving little town with its own Soviet, a branch of the State bank, post office, radio station, club, cooperative, hospital and school. During the first year 8,645 acres of land were cultivated, and by 1930 the acreage had increased to 37,050, of which 17,290 acres were under cotton. There are 1,600 miles of irrigation ditches. 'Pakhta Aral' is a seed plantation, and supplies the other State farms with selected seeds...."

Utilization of Farm Products

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for February 12 says: "Perhaps a far-reaching use of the growing cotton crop of the country may be found in the growing demand for cellulose. Woodpulp now supplies most of this cellulose raw material, but the chemists have learned that cotton has the highest cellulose content of any product. Under a New England method suggested, cotton would be grown and harvested in a manner similar to the method used to harvest wheat or hay, utilizing every part of the cotton plant except the roots. The work would be done chiefly by machinery, thus releasing much of the labor now required for cotton cultivation and picking. Then, too, if cotton is available for paper-making and can be produced more cheaply than woodpulp, the southern grower may have another outlet for his crop. While these new proposed uses for cotton may not have any immediate bearing on Pacific Northwest crop production, they do have deep significance in reminding us that new and widespreading uses of our own agricultural resources may be developed in the near future. Chemistry has not by any means had its last say in our midst."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Feb. 25.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $8.25 to $11.50; cows, good and choice $4.25 to $6.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $6.25 to $9.25; vealers, good and choice $7.50 to $9.25; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice $6.75 to $8. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.40 to $6.90; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $6.85 to $7.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $6 to $6.75.(soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $8 to $9; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.25.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 73½ to 77½¢; No.2 red winter, Chicago 79¢; St. Louis 80 to 81¢; No.2 hard winter, Kansas City 69½ to 70¢; No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 58¾¢; Minneapolis 51½ to 52½¢; Kansas City 51 to 52½¢; No.3 yellow, Chicago 58 to 60½¢; Minneapolis 52¾ to 54½¢; Kansas City 52½ to 55¢; No.3 white oats, Chicago 32¢; Minneapolis 28 5/8 to 29 1/8¢; St. Louis 33¢; Kansas City 32 to 32½¢.

Sacked Green Mountain potatoes from Maine ranged $1.65-$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; $1.30-$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.25-$1.30 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly $1.05-$1.10 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage $10-$18 bulk per ton in terminal markets; $20-$23 in Cincinnati and $10 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type $1.50-$1.75 per western lettuce crate in city markets; mixed cars 50¢-60¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed type 75¢-$1.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions brought 50¢-$1.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 65¢-80¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, $1.25-$1.50 and Baldwins $1.50 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins $1.50 f.o.b. Rochester. Eastern Staymans $1.50-$1.75 in a few cities. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings $1.50-$1.80 in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 2 points to 10.49¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 14.77¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 11.19¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 11.14¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 28½¢; 91 score, 28¢; 90 score, 27½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16¾ to 18¢; Single Daisies, 15½ to 16½¢; Young Americas, 16½ to 17¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXX, No. 48 Section 1 February 27, 1931.

HOUSE OVERRIDES BONUS VETO

In the swiftest action of recent record in opposing the Executive, the House yesterday rode rough-shod over President Hoover's veto of the veterans' bonus loan bill, passing it by a vote of 328 to 79, or 56 more than the two-thirds necessary to override the veto, according to the press to-day. The report says: "In forty-three minutes the House had acted and forwarded the message to the Senate, which read it and agreed to consideration at 11 o'clock to-day, with indications that enough votes can not be mustered to uphold the veto and that the bill will become a law before the end of the week.

"The President's message warned of possible increased taxes and injury to the Government's financial structure...."

SECOND DEFICIENCY BILL

The Senate yesterday passed the second deficiency appropriation bill, carrying more than $100,000,000, after adding many millions to the total of the bill as passed by the House, according to the press to-day.

OLEOMARGARINE TAX

Rejecting all amendments, the House yesterday passed and sent to the Senate the Brigham bill to levy a tax of 10 cents a pound against all yellow oleomargarine. The vote was 302 to 101. The measure extends to all yellow oleomargarine the tax now collected on the product when artificially colored. (Press, Feb. 27.)

MINERALS ON FARM LANDS

Investigation of mineral resources on farm lands to encourage their more efficient use would be provided in a resolution adopted last night by the Senate, according to the press to-day. The measure, introduced by Senator Thomas of Oklahoma, would request the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct the study and recommend legislation to bring about cooperation among farmers in developing mineral resources. It now goes to the House.

FARM BOARD WHEAT EXPORT

A Chicago dispatch to-day says: "A decision to export 35,000,000 bushels of 'choice milling wheat' now stored at seaboard, announced yesterday by George S. Milnor, president of the Grain Stabilization Corporation operating under Federal Farm Board supervision, was followed by a break of 2½ cents a bushel in the Board of Trade's wheat pit. The price recession was due to selling by traders, who interpreted the decision as meaning a price-cutting war with other wheat-surplus producing countries. But both Mr. Milnor and Alexander Legge, chairman of the Farm Board, made it plain that there was no need for undercutting. Mr. Milnor declared the wheat, being sold to provide port storage space for the 1931 crop, would not be offered at 'lower prices than those of other principal export countries, taking into consideration customary differentials for grades and quality.'...."

Section 2

Child Health Report

The medical section of the White House Child Health conference ended its session on Saturday and submitted its report, according to the press of February 22. The final diagnosis of the doctors, after a year's exhaustive survey of child health conditions, led to the following recommendations, among others: "Full study of each child as an individual and study of mental as well as physical characteristics in early infancy. Making effective and using knowledge now available. Improvement of educational procedure in hospitals for nurses and medical schools for doctors, to prepare them for their task. Careful guard over dietary practices for children and mothers. Establishment of facilities for maternity patients in every community. Better distribution and improvement of hospital facilities for children. Prompt and effective expansion of dental facilities in hospitals and dental service for children. Careful watch over preschool children, with health and dental examinations more often between the ages of one and five, and vaccination and immunization. The idea that subsidies might be advisable for country doctors. Consideration of a plan for governmental aid in building up obstetrical courses in medical schools. Correlation of activities of variegated groups such as health centers, to prevent 'a tremendous waste of time and money,' and expand their scope."

Drug Control in India

The Lancet for February 14 says: "It has been felt for some considerable time that legislative action would have to be taken to control the manufacture and sale of drugs in India. For years the annual research workers' conference, held in Calcutta, have passed resolutions begging the Government of India to take some action in the matter. In 1927 the Council of State adopted a resolution urging provincial governments to take such action as might be possible to control the preparation and indiscriminate sale of medicinal drugs. In August last the Government of India appointed a small committee to explore and define the scope of this problem and to make recommendations. Lieut.-Colonel R. N. Chopra, I.M.S., professor of pharmacology at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, has been appointed chairman of this committee, the members of which, three in number, include Father J. F. Caius, pharmacologist at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, and H. C. Cooper, F.C.S., representing one of the leading firms of manufacturing chemists in India. The terms of reference are wide; they are to inquire into (1) the extent to which drugs and chemicals of impure quality and defective strength, particularly those recognized by the British Pharmacopoeia, are imported, manufactured, and sold in British India; (2) the necessity in the public interest of controlling such importation, manufacture, and sale, and to make recommendations; to report how far these recommendations may be extended to known and approved medicinal preparations other than those referred to above, and to medicines made from indigenous drugs and chemicals; and (3) the need for legislation to restrict the profession of pharmacy to duly qualified persons and to make recommendations...."

Farm Census in Kansas

An editorial in The Topeka Daily Capital for February 23 says: "The Census Bureau has issued the 1930 farm census for every county in Kansas, 105 separate bulletins. Now it has summed them up in the

preliminary farm census of the State of Kansas for 1930, with comparison with 1920. In these 10 years no radical changes have occurred. Kansas has about the same number of farms, about the same farm acreage in use, about the same relative number of owner-operators and tenant-operators, about the same value in farm buildings, about the same census of hogs and cattle. There is a reduced value of farm land, there are 300,000 fewer horses, 100,000 fewer mules, about 200,000 fewer cattle all told but 100,000 more milk cows, and between 2 and 3 million more chickens, this last an increase of about 20 per cent....A significant agricultural trend, however, is seen in the size of Kansas farms. The number of farms under three acres nearly quadrupled in these 10 years, the number between 3 and 9 acres increased 50 per cent, the number between 10 and 19 acres increased a fraction under 25 per cent and the number between 20 and 49 acres increased about 12 per cent. All these small farms increased in number, indicating progress in diversified small farming in the State. On the other hand, the number of farms in Kansas between 50 and 99 acres in size between 100 and 174 acres in size, and between 175 and 259 acres all diminished. After the 259-acre size the number of farms increased in number, these being farms separately classed between 260 and 499 acres and between 500 and 999 acres. In a word, small farms increased in number, as did great farms, but medium-sized farms diminished in number. The plain significance of these developments appears to be that to make profits in agriculture under existing conditions the best opportunities have been seen in small farms and great farms. While the census shows that farmers generally have been able to make farm improvements, yet this census report does not give any data as to what happened meantime to the aggregate volume of farm debt."

Food Costs

An editorial in The New York Times for February 25 says: "If the wives of college professors want a standard with which to compare their own food budgets, they will not find it in the study made by Mary Gorringe Luck and Sybil Woodruff. These researchers desired to make a general survey of families in the professional class. For various reasons their investigation was limited to twelve families. Nevertheless, the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics of the University of California has published its report....Nine families connected with the university and three others, those of a dentist, an appraiser and a retired school teacher, finally came through with complete records. From this report it may be learned that the average cost per capita among these twelve Berkeley families was between 65 and 70 cents a day, or about $20 a month. One young couple living on a very small income spent 50 cents per capita a day. One middle-aged couple, comparatively well-to-do, spent 96 cents per capita a day. These are the two extremes. Meals taken away from home, numerous in all twelve families, were ignored in the study. While the nutritive value of food eaten at home by these families was more than adequate when compared with well-known recommendations, variation in certain items was revealed. As almost any one might guess, the most expensive article was meat. Fruit and green vegetables came next. Potatoes and potato substitutes were relatively unimportant. Milk and butter were generously used. Since the researchers by their own confession have made this matter their 'chief preoccupation for the past few years,'

it is a pity they were not able to turn in a report of larger use or interest. The number of families dealt with is too small to warrant generalization...."

Reserve Board's Industrial Report

Less than the usual seasonal advance for industrial activity and declines in factory employment and payrolls were registered by the Federal Reserve Board for January. In its monthly review of business and financial conditions yesterday the board said its index of industrial production showed a decrease of less than 1 per cent in January. The decrease, however, was less than in November and December when the decline was 3 per cent. Activity in the steel industry increased during January by considerably more than the usual seasonal amount, the board said, but the output of automobiles which had shown an increase in December increased less in January than in the corresponding month of other recent years. The cotton and wool textile industries were more active, but the output of copper, petroleum and coal declined. The number of wage earners employed in factories was smaller at the mid-January pay day than in the preceding month. There were large declines in employment at foundries and establishments producing hosiery, women's clothing, lumber, brick, cement and tobacco products. Employment in the men's clothing industry, leather and agricultural implement industries increased somewhat more than usual, but factory payrolls were considerably reduced in January. The general level of wholesale commodity prices declined by 2 per cent in January. The prices of many leading agricultural products, copper and silver decreased substantially, while the prices of cotton and silk advanced. The board reported that in the first three weeks of February bank suspensions declined sharply and a number of banks previously suspended resumed operation."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Feb. 26.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $8.50 to $11.50; cows, good and choice $4.25 to $6.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $6.50 to $9.25; vealers, good and choice $7.50 to $9.25; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice $6.75 to $8; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.50 to $7.10; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $7 to $7.40; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $6.25 to $7 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $7.75 to $8.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.25.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 73½ to 77½¢; No. 2 red winter Chicago 78½¢; St. Louis 80 to 81¢; Kansas City 72¢. No.2 hard winter Chicago 78½¢; Kansas City 69½ to 70¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 57¾ to 59½¢; Minneapolis 51 to 52¢; Kansas City 50 to 51½¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 58½ to 60¼¢; Minneapolis 52 to 54¢; St. Louis 58½ to 60¢; Kansas City 52 to 55¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 27¾ to 28¾¢; St. Louis 33¢; Kansas City 32 to 32½¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged $1.65-$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; $1.30-$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.25-$1.30 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly $1 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions brought 50¢-$1.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage $15-$18 bulk per ton in terminal markets; top of $23 in Cincinnati; mostly $10 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type $1.50-$2 per western lettuce crate in city markets; few 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples $1.25-$1.50; McIntosh $1.75 and Baldwins $1.50-$1.75 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins $1.40; Starks $1.25 and Rhode Island Greenings $1.20 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point to 10.50¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 14.90¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 11.17¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.15¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 29¢; 91 score, 28½¢; 90 score, 28¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15¾ to 18¢; Single Daisies, 15½ to 16½¢; Young Americas, 16¼ to 17¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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THE DROUGHT LOANS

The press to-day reports: "Distribution of forms for loans to farmers in the drought-stricken areas will be started within a week or ten days, it was announced by Secretary of Agriculture Hyde yesterday, coincident with the adoption of a Senate resolution submitted by Senator Caraway asking why the fund of $20,000,000 appropriated in an amendment to the Interior Department supply bill has not been made available for that purpose...."

BONUS LOAN BILL PASSED

The veterans' bonus loan bill became a law yesterday when the Senate, by a vote of 76 to 17, passed it over the President's veto.

The press to-day says: "President Hoover, who knew in advance that his veto of the veterans' loan bill would be overridden, took the reverse philosophically and promptly announced yesterday that it is the purpose of his administration to facilitate the working of the new law in every way possible. ...."

MATERNITY AND INFANCY LEGISLATION

The Senate maternity and infancy aid bill, amended to include Federal cooperation in a general rural health program, was passed yesterday by the House, according to the press to-day. The bill now goes back to the Senate for composure of differences. The bill would authorize annual appropriation of $1,000,000 for Federal assistance to States in mothers and infants welfare work. Maternity and infancy grants would be contingent on equal contribution by States.

FARM LOAN BANK LOANS

Secretary Mellon reported to the Senate yesterday that the number of applications for loans from the Federal Farm Loan Bank during the last three months of 1930 showed a 37 per cent increase over the corresponding period of 1929. The report said during the last three months of 1930 there were 3,230 loans closed for an aggregate of $12,741,700, which compares with 2,966 loans for $10,420,700 during the last three months of 1929. The report added that of the Joint Stock Land Banks chartered under the farm loan act, one was in voluntary liquidation, three in receivership and 48 still in operation. (Press, Feb. 28.)

HOME RADIO RECEIVERS

More than 15,000,000 radio receivers of all types were being operated in American homes on Jan. 1, 1931, and retail sales of radio equipment during 1930 amounted to $500,951,000, as against total sales volume of $842,548,000 for the previous year, according to the annual survey of the radio industry, conducted by Radio Retailing, which was made public at New York yesterday. In 1929 more radio receivers were sold than in any other year in the history of the industry. (N.Y.Times, Feb. 28.)

Section 2

Business Readjustment

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for February 27 says: "A Pacific coast subscriber, agreeing with this newspaper that a maintained if slow gain in business volume is to be preferred to the early spurt followed by severe recession which marked 1930, expresses the belief that many persons are now thinking of the 'false dawn' which ended in the middle of last April and wondering if 1931 is to repeat that unhappy experience. He suggests a comparison, or contrast, of the present situation with that of a year ago. Probably the best reason for thinking that business volume is now at or near a minimum level and that the slight gains of recent weeks, so far as they go, are harbingers of recovery is to be found in the tremendous reduction in activities which has taken place during the past twelve months. At the opening of 1930 the general business reaction, two to three months after the collapse in security values, was still so slight as to create a widespread belief that it was to be only a short interruption of the Nation's stride. Aggregate business turnover was then hardly 10 per cent below the 'computed normal' of the several indices. In January of this year these business graphs were down 25 to 30 per cent. Steel ingot production, traditionally the barometer of trade, was put at 79 per cent of theoretical capacity a year ago, compared with 83 per cent at the same time in 1929 and 1928; now its stands at 52 per cent and was down to 48 per cent last month. Price readjustment as a sequel to the financial disturbances of 1929 had hardly began a year ago, even at wholesale, and in fact the inevitable downward movement was temporarily reversed while the false dawn of the first quarter dominated business thinking. Since then the decline in wholesale price indices has been more than thrice the decline from the 1929 high to the low of that year. Fisher's index is now below 76 as against 98.6 for July of 1929....If the contrast with a year ago can be put in a word, that word is disillusionment. To be sure, we are again and necessarily looking chiefly upon the surface of things, with no exact knowledge of what may lie underneath. But after a year of such painful readjustment, it is only logical to suppose that the greater part of the inevitable elimination of weak spots in the economic structure has been accomplished."

Chinese Reconstruction

A Chicago dispatch to the press of February 25 says: "While the political atmosphere in China is gradually settling down, evidence of economic reconstruction progress there is indicated by the commission given Jacob L. Crane, jr., town planner and engineer of Chicago, to help replan the ancient city of Canton and to aid in developing a harbor and town site at Whampoa, which will be Canton's official seaport. Mr. Crane left Chicago Feb. 24, sailing from Vancouver to China. His four-months trip also includes consultation with the official state planning commission of Soviet Russia on policies connected with state, city and rural planning...."

Economic Advice

Dr. Julius H. Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, presents the following "Post-Depression Decalogue" in Commerce and Finance for February 25: "1. Don't blame the depression for everything which has marred the tranquillity of the economic scene since 1929. The collapse of many parts of the business structure has had widespread repercussions, but there are other and in many cases deeper seated defects having nothing to do with the regrettable episodes of the past sixteen months.

2. Don't compare peaks with slumps. Both are abnormalities. 3. Don't fall into the fallacy so general among European industrialists of expecting the wage earner to bear the brunt of the readjustment. Before resorting to that extremity, let industry be sure that every other one has been exhausted. 4. Don't cut loose from associated activities in business. Such short-signted 'economy' is the sheerest extravagance at this particular stage of business readjustment. There never was a time in the last ten years when cooperation was more invaluable. 5. Don't ignore the amazing power of the new technology. No peril is quite so disastrous in business these days as a smug, self-satisfied assurance that present technique in production will be permanent. Our engineers, our chemists, our inventors, have never shown such relentless zeal as at present. 6. Don't cut marketing research. Our gravest deficiency still lies in the field of defective distribution. Our major business problem these days is not what can be made, but what can be sold. 7. Don't overlook the stabilizing value of foreign markets. They can not be exploited on short notice. Many a firm has survived this recent storm because its executives had the foresight in fair weather to plant an anchor in two or three carefully selected markets far overseas. 8. Don't fall again into the perils of mass mania. Quantity operations, whether in output or distribution, are by no means an invariable assurance of quantity profits. 9. Don't overlook the perils of obsolete equipment. It is wiser to have the junk heap outside the factory than inside. 10. Don't be stampeded by unfounded rumors. They are the fodder on which crises flourish. In these days of abundant, accurate statistical data and superb communication facilities, there is no longer any valid excuse for mischievous gossip-peddling among otherwise sensible business executives."

European Grain Plans

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for February 27 says: "European countries in conference at Paris discussing the matter of an economic union, gave first consideration to agriculture. But the total wheat crop in the surplus countries of Europe is so small that any reasonable plan that might ultimately come out of the present agitation should have little effect on our wheat market. The probable effect would be greatest on our manufactures. There is considerable agitation for European control of grain exports, and seven conferences have been held between July, 1930, and the current week. In November there was a proposal for reciprocal preferences between the countries exporting grains of any kind, or any agricultural product, and those exporting manufactured goods. Should this proposal pass the discussion stage, reach concrete form and be made effective, it would mean that the central and western European countries, now formulating policies of agricultural self-sufficiency, would encourage farm production in eastern Europe in order to build up markets for their manufactures. This might prove of considerable interest to us, but coming down to the question of wheat, which is our principal grain export, there is little to alarm us. Poland is not yet an exporter of wheat, and, exclusive of Russia which is outside the conference plans, the only surplus producers in Europe are the four countries of the Danubian Basin--Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Before the war these countries together exported about 110,000,000 bushels of wheat. But as the estimated import requirements of Europe this season amount to about 610,000,000 bushels and of other countries to 160,000,000, those Danubian countries could not dominate the market,..."

Livestock Buying

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for February 14 says: "For those who have the money to invest, now seems like an excellent time to buy good livestock for breeding purposes. This is partly because of lower prices and partly because breeders are culling the new-born stock more closely. In lean times, when the demand is slack, breeders think rather carefully before they register a mediocre animal. An interesting study was made recently of the Guernsey cattle registrations for 1929 and 1930. The study showed a marked decline in registration of bulls in 1930, but a fairly constant registration of females. It appears that Guernsey breeders have been doing three things--keeping up registration of promising females, registering only such bulls as are salable, and doing much less registering of bulls out of untested dams. The same tendency may and probably does exist in other breeds of livestock. It seems, therefore, that the depression should be a factor in the improvement of purebred breeding stock. This is a period of splendid opportunity for those livestock men who are willing to pinch a little to keep up the improvement of their herds...."

Orange Show

An editorial in California Cultivator for February 21 says: "Although overproduction in nearly all lines is admitted to be a fact, particularly in the production of agricultural products, no one will claim that there is an overproduction of the better quality of any but a very few of these products. And even these might have a broader market were it not for the poorer grades that not only seriously compete with the better grades but act as a sort of brake on increased consumption. To our mind, the chief value of agricultural fairs and fruit shows is in their tendency to promote in the minds of producers a desire to improve the quality of their products....At any rate, whether we consider this tendency to improve the quality of the products, we shall have to admit that our fruit shows in general, and the National Orange Show in particular, have had an important part in stimulating the movement among growers of fruit...."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

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Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 72½ to 77½¢; No.2 red winter wheat Chicago cash prices; St. Louis 80 to 81¢; Kansas City 72½¢; No.2 hard winter not quoted; Kansas City 69½ to 70¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 50½ to 51½¢; Kansas City 49 to 51¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 51½ to 53½¢; St. Louis 57¾ to 58¢; Kansas City 51 to 54¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 27¼ to 28¼¢; St. Louis 32½ to 32¾¢; Kansas City 32½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 10 points to 10.40¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 14.99¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 11.06¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 11.06¢.

Sacked Green Mountain potatoes from Maine brought $1.65-$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; $1.30-$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.20-$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago; $1 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions ranged 50¢-$1.25 per 100 pounds in city markets; mostly 65¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage $15-$18 bulk per ton in terminal markets; low as $10 in Philadelphia; $10 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type $1.50-$2 per western lettuce crate in city markets; 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes $1.75-$2.25 per bushel hamper in the East. New Jersey stock $2.50-$3 in New York City. Tennessee Nancy Halls $1.35-$1.65 in the Middle West. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, 2½ inches up, $1.25-$1.50; McIntosh $1.50-$1.75 and Baldwins $1.50 per bushel basket in New York City with f.o.b. sales for Baldwins $1.45-$1.50; Rhode Island Greenings $1.20 and McIntosh $1.50 in Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 29¢; 91 score, 28½¢; 90 score, 28¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15¾ to 18¢; Single Daisies, 15½ to 16½¢; Young Americas, 16¼ to 17¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XXXX, No. 50 Section 1 March 2, 1931.

IN CONGRESS

Congressional leaders yesterday abandoned hope for enactment of any other general legislation before adjournment, in the face of a prospective veto from President Hoover on the Muscle Shoals bill, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The President's statement on Saturday, characterizing the Norris measure for Government operation of the Muscle Shoals power and nitrate plant as 'a political symbol,' was accepted on Capitol Hill as foreshadowing a veto. With only two and a half days remaining, Republican Leader Watson, in the Senate, conceded it would be next to impossible to secure action on anything controversial. He will press to-day for Senate adoption of the $100,000,000 second deficiency bill which Chairman Jones of the appropriations committee is ready to report...."

TREASURY FINANCING

Plans for raising $1,400,000,000 for the Treasury's spring financing program were announced yesterday by Secretary Mellon. The money will be used to retire $1,100,000,000 of Treasury notes. The remainder presumably will go toward loans on war veterans' certificates. (Press, Mar. 2.)

BARNES ON TRADE FUTURE

An improving trend in the condition of American business was discerned yesterday by Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the National Business Survey Conference appointed by President Hoover. In a report on the midwinter economic status of the United States Mr. Barnes saw a number of optimistic signs. Outstanding features of the report were summarized as follows: "Recurring demonstration that industry generally has attained an adjustment of stocks, production and marketing in which even a moderate expansion in demand will have immediate results. An improving trend from the low point in December. Evidence that reduced city spending reflects into lower farm prices for products in which there is no apparent depressing surplus, such as most dairy products. Clear indication that the volume of savings in their various forms has been large and is still mounting." (Press, Mar. 2.)

EUROPEAN GRAIN PARLEY

A Paris dispatch to-day says: "The Second European grain conference ended its labors on Saturday in much the same spirit as was manifest during the deliberations of the first conference earlier in the week. The coming together of representatives of all the European States with the exception of Russia and three smaller nations was to have marked a courageous, practical effort to give life to Aristide Briand's dream of a European union by means of action on the present agricultural crisis. Courage and good sense were not absent, but to any unbiased observer of this week's deliberations it was more than apparent that the obstacles barring the way to European economic unity were numerous and painful...."

Section 2

Business Cycles

Prof. Lewis H. Haney, director, Bureau of Business Research of New York University, writing under the title "The Indexes are Hitting Bottom" in Commerce and Finance for February 25, says in part: "It is high time to remember that the theory of business cycles concerns not only recessions but also bottom levels and recoveries. In these days of falling commodity prices, steadily declining employment and starving farmers, it is at last time to look for the bottom. Perhaps the rebound in the stock market has the merit of suggesting this thought --although there is some danger that it may encourage some of the false hopes which led so many to see bottom a year ago. The various statistical measurements...seem to emphasize one underlying thought, namely, that the momentum of the current business recession that carried us to such low levels that some rebound is to be expected, even though this rebound may not be the beginning of an ultimate sutained recovery to which we all look forward. In most major business recessions we find that people become so pessimistic that prices and industrial activity fall too far below normal, that is, they fall further than is required by the actual conditions of demand and supply. Accordingly, a rebound is apt to occur before the maladjustments in business and finance are entirely corrected....The correction of such a situation generally comes as a result of a growing realization that the decline in commodity prices has been checked, coupled with the discovery that stocks of commodities in dealers' hands have become abnormally low. Then buyers come to realize not only that commodities are low in price, but that they are cheap. There follows a snap back in prices which carries them at least to the level at which the normal demand is re-established. In short, prices snap back to an investment basis and things come to sell for what they are really worth. For example, when copper and cotton slump to 9½ cents a pound at New York, we may feel quite sure that they are selling below their worth after full allowance is made for the huge supplies that exist. When they snap back to 10 cents, we may infer tha the rebound represents a return to an investment value basis,--even though we may feel that a rebound above 10 cents goes too far for the present. It is such a general situation that my analysis reveals. In case after case I find evidence that we have definitely entered the late stages of a cyclical business recession in which we find instances that declines have gone so far that either the first rebounds have occurred or signs of growing resistance to further declines..."

Cereal Mixture for Child Diet

Frederick F. Tisdall, M.D., T.G.H. Drake, M.B. and Alan Brown, M.B., with the technical assistance of Elizabeth McNamara, Toronto, Canada, writing on "A New Cereal Mixture Containing Vitamins and Minera Elements" in American Journal of Diseases of Children (Oct. 1930) says in part: "It has been stated that cereal grains furnish from 30 to 60 per cent of the calories of the average diet. They are the cheapest form of food, and are consumed largely for their energy-producing value. As such they constitute a most important part of the daily diet. It is generally recognized that cereals, particularly the finely milled and refined products, are deficient in many of the minerals and in all of the vitamins. Im view of this fact, and with the knowledge that many infants and children receive diets that do not contain enough of the necessary minerals and vitamins to cover the requirements for normal metabolism, we have devised a cereal product which, in addition to

supplying energy, furnishes minerals and vitamins in appreciable amounts. Before considering the composition of cereal products used in breakfast foods or in the diet of infants and children, we must first know from what portion of the grain the cereal is derived. It is relatively unimportant to know what grains are used, because, although wheat is slightly superior to the others, the food value of the different grains is approximately the same. On account of the similarity in structure of the different grains, we shall consider only the component parts of wheat....In view of the previously mentioned facts, we felt that if an infant or breakfast cereal could be devised which, in addition to supplying calories, would furnish minerals and vitamins in appreciable amounts, it should prove to be a valuable addition in the average dietary. However, on account of the general preference for refined and finely milled cereals, it was felt that in order to be generally used, the cereal should resemble these widely used products in taste, appearance, nonlaxative effect and keeping qualities. Accordingly, a cereal has been devised that fulfills these requirements and has the following composition: wheat meal (farina), 53 per cent; oat meal, 18 per cent; corn meal, 10 per cent; wheat germ, 15 per cent; bone meal, 2 per cent; dried brewers' yeast, 1 per cent, and alfalfa, 1 per cent....This cereal mixture has been used almost exclusively for the past three months in the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Canada, an institution with over 300 beds...."

Copper in Milk

A new method for determining the amount of copper in milk and other dairy products has been devised, according to a report made to the American Society by H. T. Gebhardt and H. H. Sommer of the Department of Dairy Husbandry of the University of Wisconsin, according to the press of February 27. The report says: "Such a test is important, it is pointed out, because minute quantities of copper, though beneficial in some diseases, are harmful if present in dairy products from which food stuffs are manufactured. The new test is a modification of one based on the green color reaction of copper with potassium thiocyanate and pyridine. The advantages of the new method over that developed by Elvehjem and Lindow are the saving of considerable time and reduced danger of contamination and of losses in transfers."

Milk Pasteurization in Argentina

"The importance of the pasteurization of milk is being increasingly realized throughout America, and public-spirited citizens are everywhere striving to have the process adopted in their locality. In Cordoba, Argentina, a group of men interested in public welfare have sponsored the erection of a milk pasteurization plant, under the direction of Sr. Ramon Meade, whose studies in the United States on all phases of the dairy industry have made him a recognized expert. The new plant will be three stories high; the first floor will contain offices, laboratories, the bottling department, and two refrigerating rooms; the second will be devoted to the manufacture of butter, cheese, and ice cream, and contain the refrigerating machinery for the whole establishment; the third will be entirely given over to the pasteurization of milk. Connected with the building will be a plant for the manufacture of ice and for cold storage. In carrying out this undertaking, the sponsors of the new establishment had the full support and cooperation of the municipal authorities." (Cordoba, Cordoba, Nov. 29,1930.)

Sheep and Wool Growers' Meeting

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for February 28 says: "The forty-ninth annual meeting of the Tri-State Sheep and Wool Growers' Association will be held at Cadiz, Ohio, March 12 and 13. This fine old organization each year rounds up the sheep industry of three States--Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. All who attend its meetings have the benefit of a high-class program, and even more valuable is the association with leaders in the business and with coming leaders. For the young people are represented as well as the veterans. Those who need a little dose of confidence just now, to carry them through years that are not any too fat, should go to Cadiz and keep their eyes and ears open."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in The New York Times for February 28 says: "From the Bureau of Plant Industry is sent timely and pleasing notice of the material of certain future salads, edible vegetable foods to be had at Nature's free-lunch counter. Here are 'pot herbs,' with directions for plucking and preparing. There is much loveliness of leaf and flower in some of these rudely called 'common weeds.' Even their names are sweet symphonies: Pigweed, pokeweed, purslane, wild mustard; charlock, mallow, marsh marigold (cowslip). Of vegetables as vegetables one may get a little weary. It is not their fault that they contain nutritive and formative substance. Yet the unregenerate may regard them as they used to regard the goody-goody people in the Sunday-school books. The vitamins are too much with us. Old Nebuchadnezzar in his salad days enjoyed his 'greens' without any consciousness of feeding out of a textbook. Culled in their young days by your own hands, taken raw or cooked according to ancient recipe or the instructions of the Bureau of Plant Industry, these intruding gypsies of meadow, pasture, field and lawn gain an added if partly imaginary flavor. The mere names of them are enough to bring a little homesickness to the country-bred in cities pent. There is a wild homely accent to them. If there be sometimes a little bitterness to the taste, even a coarseness, that is the true tang of a patois...."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Feb. 28.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 72½ to 77½¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 80 to 81¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago 77¾¢; Kansas City 70¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 56¾¢; Minneapolis 50 to 51¢; Kansas City 49 to 51¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 57 to 58¾¢; Minneapolis 51 to 53¢; St. Louis 57 to 58¢; Kansas City 52 to 54¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 30½ to 30¾¢; Minneapolis 27 1/8 to 28 1/8¢; St. Louis 32¾¢; Kansas City 32 to 32½¢.

Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.40 to $6.90; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $6.75 to $7.15; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $6 to $6.85 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations).

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged $1.65-$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; $1.30-$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.25-$1.30 carlot sales in Chicago; $1 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage $16-$18 bulk per ton in New York City; Texas Round type $1.40-$1.75 per western lettuce crate in city markets; 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed type in 1½-bushel hampers 90¢-$1.15 in the East. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions brought 50¢-$1.15 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Florida various varieties of strawberries 40¢-45¢ per quart in New York City; 34¢-38½¢ f.o.b. Plant City. Eastern Stayman apples $1.40-$1.75 per bushel basket in eastern cities; Baldwins $1.45-$1.50 f.o.b. Rochester, New York.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 7 points to 10.47¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 14.78¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 11.13¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 11.11¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 28¾¢; 91 score, 28¼¢; 90 score, 28¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15¾ to 18¢; Single Daisies, 15½ to 16½¢; Young Americas, 16 to 17¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXX, No. 51 Section 1 March 3, 1931.

DROUGHT RELIEF LEGISLATION The Associated Press to-day says: "A resolution to permit drought-stricken farmers without security to obtain part of the $45,000,000 fund voted by Congress was adopted yesterday by the Senate. A little later it was notified by Secretary Hyde the Department of Agriculture was ready to give loans on the $20,000,000 supplemental fund. Virtually without debate, the Senate approved and sent to the House a resolution by Senator Caraway of Arkansas to authorize $5,000,000 of the original $45,000,000 fund for loans to farmers who have no security to offer...."

HALF-HOLIDAY BILL Legal provision for Saturday half-holidays for civil service employees of the Government, already given by Executive order in some departments, was made in a bill passed by the House and Senate yesterday and sent to the President. (Press, March 3.)

INDUSTRY PROBE ASKED The House yesterday passed the Hawley resolution calling for a broad investigation of oil, lumber, manganese, asbestos and agricultural industries by its ways and means committee. (Press, Mar. 3.)

OLEOMARGARINE BILL The Senate last night passed the House bill providing for a tax on yellow oleomargarine, according to the press to-day.

FOOD CONTROL INVESTIGATION Investigations by the Federal Trade Commission and the Justice Department of "tendencies toward monopolistic control of the Nation's food supply" were recommended to the Senate yesterday by its food price investigating committee, according to the press to-day. Reporting on its inquiry into the prices of bread, meat, sugar, milk and other foods, the committee headed by Senator Capper said it had found "an alarming tendency toward the monopolistic control of the food of the Nation by a small group of powerful corporations and combinations." It said this tendency was "particularly true" in regard to bread and milk and recommended "a complete and exhaustive investigation of the distribution of milk and dairy products by the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice."

RED CROSS FUNDS The press to-day reports that $9,561,568 of the $10,000,000 Red Cross fund asked has been contributed.

RUBBER CUT SOUGHT A dispatch to-day from The Hague says: "Two members of the Dutch rubber committee are going to London Thursday to negotiate with the British Government for restrictions on rubber production. Representatives of Henry Ford and the City of Amsterdam signed a contract for a Ford factory at Amsterdam, instead of Rotterdam, as originally planned."

Section 2

Business Situation

Warren M. Persons, consulting economist, New York City; formerly professor of economics, Harvard University, writing on "The Growth of the Nation" in Barron's for March 2, says in part: "For the past six months the drastic decline of all industry has dominated our thinking. The low volume of leading crops, minerals and manufactures produced in the United States last year is indicated by the relative figure of 136, compared with 164 in 1929, the highest level on record for this country. The total output of industry in 1930 was lower than in any other year since 1922. The production of each of the three industrial groups--agriculture, manufacture, mining--declined sharply from 1929 to 1930. Leading crops went from 114 to 106; leading manufactures from 193 to 153; and leading minerals from 179 to 155. The percentage decline of manufactures was the greatest, 21%; minerals next, with a drop of 13%; and crops least, with a shrinkage of 7%. The decline of industrial output as a whole amounted to a sixth from the record high level of 1929. Meanwhile population has continued to increase. But the disastrous results of 1930 should not cause us to lose our perspective. Never, in our recorded statistical history, which runs back to 1863, has a decline in total industrial output of the proportions of that of 1929-30 been followed by another decline in the succeeding year. If the physical output of industry declines further in 1931, a novel phenomenon will have been witnessed in the history of the United States since the Civil War....It is certain that the United States has not reached the zenith of productive efficiency. It is probable that production in this country will increase faster than population. But it is not improbable, on the evidence of the past 70 years, that the rate of increase of total production during the coming decade will be less than the rates of increase of the 20 years immediately following the Civil War, or the 5% of the period 1885-91, or the 4½% of the period 1895-1906, or the 4% of the years prior to the Armistice, or the 3 3/8% per annum of the period 1922-28. The growth of the three great industrial groups--agriculture, manufacture and mining--has been persistent and vigorous during the past 70 years. The rates of growth per annum, however, have declined gradually decade after decade. This decline in the rates of increase, however, is not alarming. A lower rate is to be expected in a maturing country. The periods of infancy and adolescence of the United States are past. But the production of minerals, manufactures, and even crops, still continues to increase at a substantially more rapid rate than population. Consequently, per-capita production continues to increase, though at a lesser rate than that of the 70s, 80s, 90s, or the pre-war period of the twentieth century. If the coming decade, 1931-40, is not to be entirely out of step with the past 70 years, total physical production in the United States will increase at a rate of at least 2½% per annum, and, more probably, 3%, while manufacturing output will grow at an annual rate of 4% or 4½%. Meanwhile population will increase at a rate of, say, less than 1¼%. Per-capita production and consumption of material goods, especially manufactures and housing accommodations, will continue to increase...."

Clothing Industry

An editorial in American Wool and Cotton Reporter for February 26 says: "The National Credit Office a week ago issued its statistics on failures during 1930 in the coat and suit and also in the clothing industries. The inference in the report is that, in percentages, losses are small in comparison with the total business these firms closed up had done. Out of a total of 930 men's clothing makers and jobbers in New York, there failed during the year 59 to 6.3 per cent of the whole, and of 947 firms outside that city, 73 failed, 7.7 per cent. In New York the liabilities were $4,274,000, or 2.8 per cent of their yearly purchases, which figured $154,095,000. Outside the city the liabilities totalled $4,236,000, exactly 1.8 per cent of the business transacted, $234,019,000. It is pointed out that over 10 per cent of manufacturers of coats and suits went out of business in New York through failure during the year, or 101 out of 1,005, showing an indebtedness of $4,315,000, or 1.9 per cent of their annual purchases of $232,050,000. The favorable feature is that the failures during the last and first quarters of the year showed a decrease compared with other years...."

Food Legislation In Wisconsin

An editorial in The Milwaukee Journal for February 20 says: "At no point in the surge of legislation does there seem to be more erroneous ideas injected than in dealing with foods. Movements originate and gather force to legislate some product out of existence for no other reason than that those behind the movement think the sale of this product runs counter to their interests. They propose class legislation to protect themselves. They propose to tell people by law what may not be eaten. Wisconsin is especially susceptible to such proposals because of its wide dairy interests. In the development of foods, dairy products have played, and are playing, an increasing part. Such developments sometimes run counter to the old idea that the way to protect the dairy industry is to market only its straight products--milk, butter and cheese. But that notion, taken literally, leads to all kinds of erroneous situations--situations that are even harmful to the dairyman himself. A case in point is the two bills, 11-A and 194-A, dealing with cheese compounds. These bills, by making cheese compounds conform to straight cheese in milk fat content and by reducing the moisture content, would seriously embarrass or legislate out of existence an important Wisconsin manufacturing industry that is to-day actually using great quantities of dairy products and is promoting rather than hindering the sale of dairy foods. There are just two reasons for food legislation. One reason is the necessity of protecting the food supply by insuring its purity. In support of such laws public opinion is well-night unanimous. The other reason is the control of substitutes which, without the consumer's knowledge, might be sold to him as natural products. That the consumer should know what he is getting is also accepted generally as good public policy....If Wisconsin thinks it can, by law, make the Nation take its dairy products straight, whether the Nation wants them that way or not, go ahead with this foolish legislation. But if it is interested in increasing its market through a legitimate blending of foods, then it had better kill bills of the type of these two."

Meat Situation

Meats continued to wholesale at low levels during the month just closed, according to a review of the livestock and meat situation issued March 2 by the Institute of American Meat Packers. Heavy receipts on certain days were a factor in meat prices. Demand for smoked meats was somewhat stronger. Trade in hams was fairly good, and bacon sales showed some improvement, due in part, perhaps, to prevailing low prices of eggs. Wholesale prices of dressed beef continued to decline throughout the month. Prices of by-products continued at low levels, and this factor had a depressing influence on prices paid for live animals. The export trade in meat products continued light. Trade in lard was fairly brisk, but trade in meats, particularly on the Continent, was rather limited.

Mexican Orange Marketing

Mexican orange growers of the Montemorelos district, under leadership of former President Callas, have perfected a marketing organization for their crop in Canada and England. Later plans will be formulated for marketing in other foreign countries, for while Mexico grows the largest and most delicious types of oranges, little market exists for the fruit there. (The Packer, Feb. 7.)

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in Olive Oil Monthly for February says: "It would seem that there is a strong tendency on the part of certain interests to have legislation enacted which in effect would tend to destroy the valuable trade marks and private labels of many food distributors. It is said in behalf of proposed legislation before Congress that it is being promoted to protect the public, but this is not the fact. The consumer is entitled to know who is responsible for placing a food product on the market, and the very fact that a wholesaler distributes products under his own label and trade mark is evidence that he is not attempting to escape his responsibility. It will be a shame if special groups are favored by Congress through any relaxation of the Food and Drugs Act....Mere assurance of wholesomeness in food is not enough to satisfy consumers, even from the standpoint of the Government Department. Some foods are more 'wholesome' than others and this involves the opinion of the consumer himself from his own particular standpoint. It is a knowledge of the truth of what he is eating and what he is paying for which concerns the consumer over and above the guarantee of the department as to wholesomeness, and it is this truth to which he is rightfully entitled and which Congress evidently intended him to have when it made provision 'for other purposes' in its preamble to the Food Act...."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 2.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $8.75 to $11.50; cows, good and choice $4.75 to $6.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $7 to $9.50; vealers, good and choice $7.50 to $9.25; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice $6.75 to $8; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.40 to $7; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $6.75 to $7.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $6 to $7 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $8.25 to $9.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.35.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 72½ to 77½¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 77½¢; St. Louis 80 to 81¢; Kansas City 73¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago 78 to 78¾¢; Kansas City 69½ to 70¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 56¼ to 58¾¢; Minneapolis 50 to 51¢; Kansas City 49 to 51½¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 57¾ to 59¼¢; Minneapolis 51 to 53¢; St. Louis 56½ to 58¢; Kansas City 52 to 54¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 30½ to 31¢; Minneapolis 26¾ to 27¾¢; St. Louis 32¾¢; Kansas City 32¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged $1.65-$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; $1.30-$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.20-$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago; $1 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage $15-$18 per ton in terminal markets; $10-$11 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type $1.50-$2 per western lettuce crate in city markets; 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Florida Pointed type 85¢-$1.12½ per 1½-bushel hamper in New York. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions 50¢-$1.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; mostly 65¢ f.o.b. Rochester, New York. Florida various varieties of strawberries in 36-pint crates, 22¢-25¢ per pint in city markets; 15½¢-18½¢ f.o.b. Plant City. New York Rhode Island Greening apples $1.10-$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City; one car $1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Starks $4.50; Rhode Island Greenings $4-$5; Baldwins $4.50-$5 and McIntosh $5.75-$6.50 per barrel in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 7 designated markets (holiday in 3 markets) declined 1 point to 10.44¢ per lb. On the same day last year the average of the same markets was 14.65¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.10¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.08¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 28¢; 91 score, 27¾¢; 90 score, 27½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15¾ to 18¢; Single Daisies, 15½ to 16½¢; Young Americas, 16 to 17¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXX, No. 52 Section 1 March 4, 1931.

FOUR-HOUR DAY ON SATURDAYS — The four-hour Saturday work day became law for Government employees yesterday when President Hoover signed the bill passed by Congress by unanimous vote the day before, according to the press to-day.

MUSCLE SHOALS VETO — President Hoover and the Senate combined yesterday in the closing hours of the Seventy-first Congress to pass on to the future Congresses the postwar controversy over Muscle Shoals, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The bill, the second approved by Congress during the long years of controversy over operation of the Government's $150,000,000 power and nitrate plants, was killed when the Senate late last night sustained by the vote of 34 to 49 the veto administered by President Hoover earlier in the day...."

OLEOMARGARINE BILL — The House yesterday passed the bill imposing a tax of 10 cents a pound on yellow oleomargarine, with a Senate amendment making naval stores agricultural products.(Press, Mar. 4.)

MILK PRICE INVESTIGATION — An investigation of the price of milk throughout the United States is planned by the Justice Department. This action has been determined upon as a result of the Senate inquiry into food prices which resulted in a finding that in some cases the lower cost of producing milk had not been extended to the consumer. (Press, Mar. 4.)

FLOOD CONTROL — Maj. Gen. Lytle Brown, Chief of Engineers, recommended to the flood control committee yesterday that the general Mississippi River plan be not changed.

POTATO FUTURES — A Chicago dispatch to-day says: "The first delivery of potatoes purchased in the future delivery market on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange was made yesterday. Four cars of Idaho russet standards, bought soon after the future trading started, were delivered on March contracts. The cars sold at $1.80 and $1.90 for each 100 pounds in February, and to-day the same grade of potatoes were quoted at $1.50 and $1.60. One car went to Minneapolis, two to Michigan and one remained in Chicago."

CANADIAN WHEAT TRADING — The New York Produce Exchange inaugurated trading in Canadian bonded wheat futures shortly after noon yesterday. The initial transaction was for 50,000 bushels for May delivery at 61⅛ cents a bushel, a premium of about 3½ cents over the Winnipeg market. The premium covers transportation and expenses incurred in the movement from Fort William to Buffalo. Approximately 1,000,000 bushels were traded before the close. (N.Y.Times, Mar. 4.)

Section 2

British Farm Products Control

A London dispatch to-day says: "Britain's Labor government is getting ready to go into the food business. A bill makes Minister of Agriculture, Christopher Addison, former lecturer on anatomy, potential dictator of a $2,000,000,000 farm industry. Vigorously opposed by the Conservatives, who protest against its elements of compulsion, this agricultural marketing bill has passed its second reading in the House of Commons due to the fact that the Liberals used their balance of power in behalf of the government. The bill provides for setting up boards to regulate various farm products by a sort of factory system under which the farmers' work is completed with the harvest. From that point the boards take over, having complete charge of grading, marking, storing, advertising, transporting and marketing...."

Cotton Exports

A New Orleans dispatch to-day states that Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange announced yesterday that United States cotton exports, exclusive of cotton to Canada, totaled 473,593 bales in February, against 449,810 in the same month of 1930. The report says: "Great Britain received 64,331 bales, against 79,130 a year before; France, 72,689, against 65,716; Germany, 91,107, against 102,795, and the rest of Europe, 93,863, against 119,519. Exports to Japan, China and Mexico amounted to 151,603 bales, against 82,650."

European Grain Parley

A Berlin dispatch to-day says: "In Berlin financial and industrial circles it is not expected that recommendations by the agrarian conference at Paris will vitally affect the European grain markets. Opinion here is that the conference really had an 'anti-Russian background,' arising from the fact that the grain-surplus States on the Danube, which the conference desires to help, are suffering from continuance of low-priced Russian wheat exports. It is also believed, however, that the conference is to an extent aimed against imports from America and from British dominions. This last consideration is assumed to explain the refusal of the British delegation to support the conference's recommendations, without referring them to the London Government. The main obstacle to any effective united program is recognized to be the tariff policy which all European grain-importing countries except England pursue. These countries, so far from endeavoring to help producers of the Danube districts, are aggravating the crisis by encouraging extension of cereal culture at home, often on an economically unprofitable basis. Germany is only one instance of this. The Austrian Government has lately submitted a new bill establishing a sliding scale of import duties on wheat and rye. On the basis of the present market prices, these sliding scale duties would be 160 gold crowns per metric ton, as against present maximum rate of 60 crowns and the present commercial-treaty rate of 20 crowns. The Dutch Parliament this week passed a law enforcing milling of 25 per cent of home-grown wheat. Czechoslovakia has moved against imports from Hungary by enforcing the milling of home-grown wheat in the ratio of 3 to 1, and it has simultaneously increased its duty...."

Fur Market

Hunter Trader Trapper for March says: "No material change has taken place in the raw fur market since our last issue. Prices seem to be about the same and the demand has not increased to any alarming extent. Muskrats seem to have the call, but at that the dark ones,

capable of being dyed black for Hudson seal are preferred. Good prime No.1 skunk from northern sections are also favored. Not much change is looked for in prices during March for fox, beaver, lynx, coon, mink or otter. Red fox seems to have taken a backward stride. White and brown weasel have been holding their own. Mink pelts, as the season progresses are getting lighter in color and naturally their highest peak has been reached...."

Guatemalan Textiles

"An interesting textile exposition was held in Guatemala City from November 8 to 14, 1930, under the auspices of the bureau of textiles of the Ministry of Agriculture. The principal object of the exposition was to give the general public an opportunity to see the great number and wide variety of textile plants which are native to or produced in Guatemala and to emphasize the importance of their cultivation. Exhibits of fibers and products manufactured from them included specimens of ramie or China grass, hanks of the fiber prepared by the division of chemistry of the bureau of textiles, carded fiber and thread prepared and spun in the factories of Quezaltenango, fiber slippers of ramie, alone or combined with artificial silk, which were made in Quezaltenango from raw material produced on La Aurora experimental farm, ramie sweaters, ramie shawls woven by hand in the industrial school at Momostenango in the Department of Tonicapan, Guatemalan hemp, sacks woven of banana fiber, and specimens of many other fibers such as the sansevieria, corn, broom, purple banana and henequen. A special feature of the exposition was a series of lectures on the importance of native fibers, systems of cultivation, markets where there is a considerable demand for these fibers, and similar subjects." (Diario de Centro America, Guatemala City, Nov.8,1930.)

Hunting Grounds

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for February 28 says: "The Pennsylvania State Game Commission is buying large areas of land for public hunting grounds. Among its recent purchases is the site of a town which once had a railroad, a population of 2,000, three churches and the other things pertaining to such a community. The coal mines and the timber which created the town have been exhausted and now the only inhabitants are wild animals and birds. If this town had been located in agricultural territory it would still be there, possibly better than ever. Other resources may be exhausted, but good land goes on producing wealth through all centuries. Many of our commercial organizations are just beginning to realize this and that accounts for their growing interest in agriculture."

Oregon Fruit Growers

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for February 19 says: "The Woodburn Fruit Growers' Cooperative Association in the Willamette Valley is not complaining about business conditions. An encouraging report comes from its secretary-manager, Ray J. Glatt, who says the members did remarkably well during 1930. The association handled 2,189,631 pounds of berries, cherries and gooseberries and distributed to the growers $126,135.04. The sum of $5,760.04 was also expended, making a total of $131,641.63. The total receipts were $135,232.31, leaving a balance on hand December 31 of $3,371.24. There are 938 acres in the association growing the small fruits, and more is being planted."

Pan American Commercial Conference

"Elimination of trade barriers, development of commerce by means of economic agreements, stabilization of currencies, promotion of tourist travel, and development of means of transportation and communication will be among the important subjects considered at the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference, which will meet at the Pan American Union from October 5 to 12, 1931....Viewed from still another angle, the meeting of the conference comes at an opportune time, in that it will precede by a year or more the assembly at Montevideo. Since the Fifth International Conference met at Santiago, Chile, in 1923, the practice has developed of having a series of special or technical conferences convened by the Pan American Union in which experts and technicians on the particular subjects under discussion are able to give more careful and more detailed consideration to particular problems than is possible at the International Conferences of American States, which are called at five year intervals and must consider and pass upon a wide variety of questions...." (Bul. of Pan-Amer. Union, Feb.)

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in The Florists Exchange for February 28 says: "Interest in the welcome and promising discussion of the possibility and advantages of an S.A.F. experiment station maintained by and for the florist industry should not cause us to lose sight of the splendid progress being made in certain fields of investigation by already established institutions. One of the best illustrations of what might be called practical scientific research, carried forward without fuss or ballyhoo but constantly contributing valuable information, is the work of David Griffiths of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry with bulbs, especially Narcissus bulbs. Complacently indifferent to controversial arguments....he has gone steadily ahead with his own projects which involve the vitally fundamental principles of storage and handling. His chosen task has been to develop practical methods by means of which stocks when once successfully grown can be saved and conveyed to the consumers--methods without which neither an abundant, high quality supply, nor a lusty, vigorous demand are of any use whatever. And he is succeeding in that task, as his various reports--of which the latest appears in this issue of The Exchange--clearly and unmistakably prove. The industry owes a debt to David Griffiths that it probably does not realize the extent of. He is proving what intelligent, systematic research and untiring unselfish effort can mean to commercial horticulturists. May he be given generous opportunity to observe the fruits of his labors and to enjoy the knowledge that his friends the florists are truly grateful for all he has done for them."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 3.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $9 to $11.50; cows, good and choice $5 to $6.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $7 to $9; vealers, good and choice $7 to $9; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice $6.75 to $8; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.50 to $7.10; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $7.10 to $7.40; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $6.25 to $7.15 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $8 to $9; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.35.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 72½ to 77½¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 80 to 81¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago 78¢; Kansas City 69½ to 70¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 55¾ to 57½¢; Minneapolis 50½ to 51½¢; Kansas City 49½ to 51¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 57¼ to 59¼¢; Minneapolis 51 to 52½¢; St.Louis 56¼ to 57½¢; Kansas City 52½ to 54¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 30¼ to 30¾¢; Minneapolis 27¼ to 28¼¢; St. Louis 32½¢; Kansas City 31½¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged $1.65-$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern city markets; $1.30-$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin Round Whites steady at $1.20-$1.25 in Chicago carlot market; mostly $1 f.o.b. Waupaca district. New York Danish type cabbage $10-$23 bulk per ton in terminal markets; no sales of bulk stock in Rochester district but 90-pound sacks returning $10-$13 per ton f.o.b. shipping points. Texas Round Type $1.35-$2 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; slightly stronger at 60¢-70¢ f.o.b. Rio Grande Valley points. Florida cabbage 75¢-$1.25 per 1½ bushel hamper in city markets. New York and midwestern sacked yellow onions 50¢-$1.25 per 100 pounds in terminal markets; mostly 65¢ f.o.b. Rochester section of New York and 57½-65¢ f.o.b. southwestern Michigan. Florida strawberries mostly 21¢-26¢ per pint in consuming markets; 15¢-20¢ to growers in Plant City district.. New York Rhode Island Greening apples stronger in New York City at $1.25-$1.50 per bushel basket; $1.10-$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester district. New York McIntosh apples $6-$6.50 per barrel, with Baldwins at $4.50 in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 3 points to 10.47¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 14.51¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 11.09¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 11.13¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 28½¢; 91 score, 28¢; 90 score, 27½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15¾ to 17¢; Single Daisies, 15½ to 16½¢; Young Americas, 16 to 17¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXX, No. 52 Section 1 March 5, 1931.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS

The seventy-first Congress, dating concurrently with Herbert Hoover's two years as President, and author of appropriations estimated to exceed $10,000,000,000, came to an end at noon yesterday. The press to-day says: "Through a one-man filibuster which entirely consumed the Senate's three-hour session up to final adjournment several important measures were thrown into the legislative scrap pile. Among bills failing to pass was the measure aimed to mitigate unemployment by reducing the admission of immigrants to 10 per cent of the present allowance for two years. Others were the Vestal copyright bill for the protection of authors, composers and publishers against literary piracy and to permit the United States to subscribe to the Berne International Copyright Association, and the maternity bill, which in addition to authorizing a $1,000,000 appropriation, continued the law for cooperation between the Federal Government and the States in ameloriating conditions in maternity and infancy cases. Another bill shunted aside was one for carrying out President Hoover's rural health program....Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma was the generalissimo and the entire rank and file of the one-man filibuster....The obstructionist tactics of Senator Thomas were born of keen disappointment and vexation, to put it mildly, over the failure of legislation designed to protect the independent oil producers of Oklahoma and other States from competition with foreign oil and its by-products...."

THE PRESIDENT SIGNS BILLS

Surrounded by the members of his Cabinet in the President's room at the Capitol, President Hoover signed twenty-six bills and resolutions yesterday in the half-hour before Congress ended the work of the short session, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Most important of these was the second deficiency appropriation bill, a sort of catch-all for last-minute items, and carrying $84,000,000. Another of major interest appropriated $5,000,000 as the initial expenditure in a $20,877,000 authorization for extension of veterans' hospitalization....Shattering a Presidential custom of many years, Mr. Hoover did not attempt to sign all the last-minute bills he favored while he was at the Capitol. The White House announced that Attorney General Mitchell had ruled that there was no legal necessity for this, in spite of the belief that the bills would die if the President did not affix his signature before Congress adjourned. The Attorney General held that Mr. Hoover has ten days from the time of its passage to act upon each bill, whether Congress is in session or not. House officials explained that the President asked for the opinion when about 400 bills, nearly all needing some examination and study, were rushed to his desk within the past few days...."

SENATE INQUIRIES PLANNED

The press to-day reports: "Six Senate investigating committees prepared yesterday to share the spotlight forfeited by Congress for the next nine months. They will carry on investigations into lobbying, campaign funds, post office leases, economic conditions, banking facilities and the condition of the Indians. In addition a joint congressional committee will inquire into unemployment insurance ...."

Section 2

Business Recovery

The Monthly Letter of the First National Bank of Boston says: "The key to business recovery apparently lies in the purchasing power of the consumer. Personal indebtedness for goods contracted during the boom period has been largely liquidated, and it is estimated that the amount of installment credit now outstanding is but one half of what it was during the peak of 1929. The fact remains, however, that because of shorter hours of work and reduction in wages, payrolls during 1930 were 20 per cent below those of 1929 and the income of farmers, a class which accounts for about 25 per cent of the total population, also suffered a shrinkage in income last year of about 20 per cent. While it is true perhaps the vast majority of persons on a salary basis have had their purchasing power automatically increased by the 7 per cent decline in the cost of living, still the fact remains that this gain is not sufficient to offset severe losses from other sources. Purchasing power may be replenished by the following factors: 1. For the year ending December 31, 1930, deposits in the mutual savings banks of the country showed an increased of over 6 per cent. Part of this increase, no doubt, is accounted for by large deposits of corporations. 2. While it is impossible to forecast definitely the effect of the bonus loans upon business activity, it is possible that a release of hundreds of millions of dollars into consumers' channels from this source may provide at least a temporary spurt. 3. Increased employment through public works and expansion programs. 4. Possibilities of more liberal extension of installment credit. 5. Automatic increase in purchasing power through reduction in cost of living. 6. Possibilities of extension of foreign loans by France and the United States. This would do much to bolster up the buying power of those countries which have suffered severely from the slump in commodity prices. When once recovery gets under way, its influence spreads over an ever-widening circle and the effect is cumulative, fortifying and increasing the power of the constructive forces and thus accentuating the upward movement. Even a moderate improvement in business, if sustained, can have an important influence upon sentiment in replacing fear by confidence, but confidence in the future must be accompanied by sound measures of relief or correction if this subnormal period is not to be unduly prolonged."

Discoverers in Agriculture

J. Sydney Cates writes at length on "The Men Who Remade Agriculture," in The Country Gentleman for March. In his article Mr. Cates recounts how brilliant discoveries during the past century have been translated into everyday farm practice. He says in part: "A single century is no long span of history....One hundred years ago approximately eight out of ten people were engaged in food production. To-day we feed the multitude with the efforts of less than two in ten. And these additional six out of ten which science applied to agriculture has released for other tasks--has released in this short one-hundred-year period--may be considered basically responsible for all the other notable achievements which mark what we call modern times...."

After recounting in detail the accomplishments of earlier agricultural discoverers in this and other countries, Mr. Cates says of the work of the later scientists:"...Our American geneticists--Morgan, Castle, Wright, Pearl and many others--have brought the Mendel breeding plan to a high point, and have ushered in a new era in the production

of better plant and animal forms. Almost immediately following the rediscovery of Mendel's work, Bolley, of North Dakota, in working on a regional problem, elucidated a principle for the new science of genetics. Dakota flax farmers were bothered by a devastating flax disease called wilt, which nobody had been able to conquer. Bolley found some few flax plants which did not take the wilt disease. By planting the seed of these plants back on diseased land and saving seed from only the healthy stalks, he finally established a strain of flax that was immune to wilt. Bolley clearly proved that one plant did vary in its susceptibility to one disease. This was in 1903. A few years later Orton in a similar way found a strain of cowpeas immune to wilt. Then Norton did his classic job of developing strains of asparagus resistant to rust--an epidemic of which had swept the commercial asparagus plantings of the country....

"The fruit and grape work at the Geneva Experiment Station, New York, the strawberry and other small-fruit achievements by Darrow, and the potato work by Clark and Stuart, of the United States Department of Agriculture, seemingly mark only the beginning of a new era of excellence and productivity....One more amazing plant-life discovery by Garner and Allard was what is called by the formidable name of photoperiodism....The principle, which was developed about 1919, is probably the most epochal plant-life discovery made during the past twenty years, and is proving of immense value to plant breeders in finding out what latitude their new plant creations fit.

"In the early days of the establishment of American experiment stations one of the big tasks in which almost every institution in the land engaged was that of determining the digestible material in the feeding stuffs which we grow....On the basis of such trials we built up a great bulk of statistical data which was supposed to represent the relative worth of the different roughages and grain materials in promoting growth or the yield of milk or eggs. Gradually we have found the problem not to be so simple....And in the recent-year development of knowledge about animal nutrition, two other big principles stand out. In both of these practical farmers are vindicated and are shown to have led in the grasping of natural laws....When it comes to the more technical matter of disease control, science has blazed a trail which has a far-reaching effect not only on agriculture but on human life and health as well. The classic discovery that Texas fever is carried by ticks not only led to the conquest of one of the Nation's greatest livestock scourges, but opened up an entirely new school of human medicine. Sleeping sickness, malaria, yellow fever and a host of other human diseases were also found to be insect carried.

"And that renowned group of pathologists in the Bureau of Animal Industry have also not only worked out control measures for many other specific diseases, like Dorset's hog-cholera serum and Gochenour's antigen for hemorrhagic septicaemia, but they have laid down other new principles of immense advantage to the human medical profession. This laboratory was the first institution to use killed bacteria as an immunizing agent against live bacteria of the same species. The application of this principle has been a large factor in the practical elimination of typhoid.

"A new science called entomology has arisen and has served civilization manfully during the latter half of the past hundred years. With our new fluxing civilization, interrupting Nature's biological

balance, and at the same time giving inadvertently free transportation to a host of insects from the odd corners of the world, while leaving their predatory enemies behind. America provided a new elysium for bugs....Thus science may be regarded as a never-ending serial, with each chapter introducing more questions than solutions...."

Plant Patents Nature (London) for February 14 says: "An interesting legislative experiment is apparently to be made in the United States...Congress has unanimously passed a law which gives to the man who produces new plants 'the same encouragement and protection that the inventor of new mechanical or electrical apparatus has received for more than a century.' New plants can be patented, and for seventeen years the breeder of a new plant will have a monopoly on its production. It is added that, as yet, full procedure for handling plant patents has not been worked out. When this has been done, possibly the authorities may discover some difficulties in the way of this new legislative project. Plants propagated from seeds and from tubers are apparently excluded from its operation, but fruit trees, ornamental shrubs, etc., which can be vegetatively propagated come under its operation: it is not clear on what principle the tuber, a vegetative mode of propagation, should be excluded when other vegetatively propagated plants are included; but its exclusion may considerably reduce legal actions contesting patents under the new act. It will be interesting to see how the breeder establishes his claim to a new plant under the law. If he states that his new plant is the result of hybridization between two named parents, how will this affect the operation of other breeders who desire to make the same cross? Will the same effect be ruled to follow, in law, if the same parents are used in the same manner upon another occasion?..."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture An editorial in The Dairy Record for February 25 says: "The Bureau of Dairy Industry does well to call the attention of fluid milk inspectors to the tendency in some places 'to spend undue time and effort on certain phases of inspection at the expense of other features which cry more loudly for correction.' Attention is called particularly to the insistence on the observance of many minor details, some only remotely connected with public health, some apparently not at all, and to 'the growing trend toward concentrating effort on the producers of 'Grade A,' 'Special' or other already high-quality products.' It is time that some fluid milk inspectors were brought back to common sense. No one decries any effort to raise the standard of dairy products, but that standard is not being raised when it concentrates on one grade to the exclusion of others particularly, as the bureau well says, that grade is already a high-quality product."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 4.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $9.25 to $11.75; cows, good and choice $5 to $6.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $7.25 to $9.75; vealers, good and choice $6.50 to $8.50; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice $7 to $8.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.60 to $7.20; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $7.15 to $7.50; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $6.40 to $7.15 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $8 to $8.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.25.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 72½ to 77½¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 80 to 81¢; Kansas City 73¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago 76 3/8¢; Kansas City 69 1/2 to 70¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 57 to 59½¢; Minneapolis 50½ to 52¢; Kansas City 50 to 52¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 57¾ to 60¢; Minneapolis 50½ to 53¢; St. Louis 57½ to 58½¢; Kansas City 53½ to 55½¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 27¾ to 27¾¢; St. Louis 32¾¢; Kansas City 31½ to 32¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged $1.65-$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; $1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.20-$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago; $1.05 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern sacked Yellow Varieties of onions brought 50¢-$1.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; few 65¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage $15-$18 bulk per ton in terminal markets; $10 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type $1.50-$1.75 per western lettuce crate in city markets; 60¢-70¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed type $1-$1.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. Florida various varieties of strawberries in 36-pint crates, ranged 21¢-25¢ per pint in consuming centers; 16¢-19½¢ f.o.b. Plant City. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, 2½ inches up, $1.25-$1.43 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins $1.40-$1.50 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 9 points to 10.56¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 14.26¢. March future contracts at New York advanced 11 points to 11.20¢, and at New Orleans advanced 9 points to 11.22¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 28½¢; 91 score, 28¢; 90 score, 27¾¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15¾ to 17¢; Single Daisies, 15½ to 16½¢; Young Americas, 16 to 17¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXX, No. 54 Section 1 March 6, 1931.

FRUIT RATES

Representatives of the California Railroad Commission and fruit growers of that State continued their fight March 4 before the Interstate Commerce Commission for a reduction in rates to the level prevailing from 1918 to 1920, according to the press of March 5. The report says: "The growers and the State Commission petitioned in July, 1927, for a reduction in rates, and the existing rate of $1.73 was cut to $1.60 per hundred pounds on shipments east of Denver, and from $1.62 to $1.50 to points west of Denver. The Supreme Court reversed the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, holding that no showing had been made that the former rates were unreasonable. The new appeal asks a favorable finding on the contention that present rates are unreasonable and prejudicial."

FARMERS WIN FUME DAMAGE

A report of the International Joint Commission of the United States and Canada, under which American property owners in the State of Washington would be compensated for damages suffered through sulphur fumes from the plant of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail, B. C., just across the international line, was made public by the State Department yesterday, including arrangements for preventing a continuance of the "nuisance," according to the press to-day. The report says: "The fumes had occasioned concern in Washington State for years. They drifted down a valley from the plant to a farming region on the American side and affected crops and livestock. The commission unanimously recommended that the company should pay into the United States Treasury $350,000 for distribution to the American farmers in the affected area by an official of Washington State and reported that the company, at a cost of $10,000,000, was effecting improvements to the plant which would eliminate the trouble in the future...."

FARM LOANS

Every effort has been made by banks under the supervision of the Federal Farm Loan Board to meet the emergency situations arising throughout the country by reason of the business depression and the drought during the past year, the board said March 4 in its annual report to Congress. The Federal Intermediate Credit Banks during 1930 extended to agriculture the largest amount of credit in their history, the volume of both loans and discounts being greater than in any other year since the banks were organized, the report said. Loans to cooperative marketing associations aggregated nearly $110,000,000, including original advances of over $93,000,000. Total discounts amounted to more than $109,000,000, including original advances of nearly $70,000,000, or a substantial increase over 1929, the record year up to that time. The outstanding discounts and loans on December 31 aggregated over $130,000,000. (Press, March 5.)

WORLD BANK FUNDS

A Basle dispatch to-day reports that the monthly statement of the Bank of International Settlements issued March 5 showed the bank's books balanced on Feb. 28 at $357,892,566. This represents an increase of $29,000,000 during the month, bringing the bank's funds within $4,000,000 of the peak reached at the end of November--just before heavy withdrawals were made to meet allied debt payments.

Section 2

British Milk Supply

The Medical Officer (London) for February 21 says: "Viscount Astor recently called attention in the House of Lords to the necessity of developing the demand for and supply of British milk. He said that milk was not merely important to the farming industry, but was a most valuable food for the children of this country. There was tremendous underconsumption of milk in this country, and if they set about it constructively they could create a large market for milk in a reasonable time. To do that there must be publicity and propaganda, the cost must be reduced, and the hygienic quality and cleanliness of the milk must be improved. At present, only 16,000 pounds was spent annually in advertising fresh milk, while 250,000 pounds was spent in advertising patent foods. He hoped that the government would do something to stimulate the giving of milk to children in the elementary schools, as that would help the dairy industry and improve the health of the children. He also hoped the government would assist the publicity movement as a whole. As to cost, it would be possible to reduce the price to the consumer if farmers would adopt more businesslike methods...The milk problem was not only therefore an agricultural problem, but a human problem also. Of the 3,250,000 cows in this country giving milk over 1,000,000 were suffering from tuberculosis. The problem was a human problem, and, in large measure also, a financial problem. What was to be done? A milk supply was very necessary. Were they to slaughter all the cows affected with tuberculosis? If that were done, he thought it would be ineffective, except so far as the immediate present was concerned. To immunize the animals would be a matter of great difficulty and uncertainty. Could they improve the present conditions of the milk supply of the country?...The total production of milk in this country was 1,100,000,000 gallons, of which about 600,000,000 gallons was consumed as liquid milk. If we brought the consumption a head up to that of the United States we should require 1,800,000,000 gallons, or 700,000,000 gallons more than we were producing at present; and if we consumed as much milk a head as was consumed in Sweden we should need 3,600,000,000 gallons. There was no doubt that one of the factors holding up the creameries and general factory side of the milk industry was that they could not be sure of their supplies in face of competition from the fluid market. Therefore, one of the main functions of organization must be to finance producers in giving a steady supply to the creameries. He agreed that grade designations were in an unsatisfactory state, but it was a very difficult problem to solve while there was so much disagreement in the industry. If the Minister could have some assurance of general support for a revision of these designations he would be only too glad to discuss the matter with the producers."

Coffee Consumption

The steady increase in world consumption of coffee was not halted by the depression, according to statistics prepared by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange in its annual coffee supplement. The consumption of the 1929-1930 coffee crop as indicated by deliveries was 23,552,834 bags, compared with 22,232,180 bags of the 1928-1929 crop. In this country 11,165,599 bags were consumed, against 10,637,-566 bags in the 1928-1929 season. Total production of coffee last season was 37,677,000 bags, against 18,154,000 bags in the preceding season.

Cotton Consumption

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for March 3 says: "World consumption of cotton of all kinds in the past season fell 4 per cent below that of the preceding season, says the Department of Agriculture, and then adds, 'Reduction in the total world consumption came almost entirely in American cotton.' The figures of world consumption furnish proof that we are gradually losing the foreign market for cotton, and the natural query is, how and why....To people familiar with the cotton business this is not new, for Indian competition has been increasing for several years. Spinners of the world will buy their raw material where they can get it the cheapest. The figures tell their own story, and they also tell us that if we would regain our foreign market, or even retain what we have, we must meet a growing competition. A long-range plan of reduced production in order to elevate price will not do this. There is only one way to meet competition and that is through price and quality. The officially conducted squeeze of the market nearly a year ago did not help consumption of American cotton either at home or abroad. The so-called 'orderly marketing' as we see it now practiced with the aid of public funds does not contribute towards that desirable end; neither will the plan that is being urged of a drastic reduction in acreage as a permanent policy do any good. For every bale that we withhold or reduce from the supply, other countries will increase their production. Better grades of cotton and lower cost of production is the solution. Sloth ~~and perhaps political measures~~ will say this can not be done. But intelligent, progressive farming says it can be done. As raw cotton makes up the largest item in our export trade and its production affects the welfare of the whole country, it would seem good business sense, as opposed to political, to save the market by meeting competition with lowered costs."

European Wheat Parley

The Outlook for March 4 says: "The surplus of wheat is recognized as an important factor in the current world-wide depression.... The European members of the League of Nations have been seeking some machinery with which to handle the surplus of wheat in Poland, Rumania, Hungary and Jugoslavia. The importance of their wheat problem was recognized in the January conference at Geneva on the proposed European federation which was designed by French Foreign Minister Briand primarily as an economic rather than political union. This conference appointed a committee to study measures (including preferential tariff measures) to assure the export of Eastern Europe's farm surpluses and another committee to draw up a credit scheme for financing agriculture in that section. The last week of February found these international committees in session at Paris with considerable attention turned to the development of financial machinery, such as another international bank, with which to supply credit to the five wheat-producing countries whose farms are mortgaged to the hilt. If the financing can be completed along with some system of export quotas, the borrowing nations of Eastern Europe hope to be able to sell more wheat to the lending nations of Western Europe who in turn hope to sell more industrial products to their debtors. Naturally this plan bodes no good for the United States, Canada or Argentina. Increased purchases of Eastern European wheat would mean decreased purchases of American wheat, while increased purchases of Western Europe's manufactured goods would mean decreased purchases of American manufactured goods. Fortunately for America, perhaps unfortunately for Europe, the plan is more easily conceived than put into effect...."

Nebraska Manufacturing

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for February 28 says: "Development of industries which process or manufacture raw products of the farm, thus eliminating needless waste in distribution and giving employment to local people who may be displaced by improved methods of production in agriculture, should be a part of the long-time farm program in Nebraska. With foreign markets of agricultural products restricted and expensive distribution taking large toll from the consumers' dollar, the converting of natural resources and agricultural crops into commercial products near the source of production offers the best avenue for increasing agricultural prosperity and adding to the wealth of the State. It is in line with changing conditions which seem to require less waste in the manufacture and distribution of products, particularly from the farm, as well as to build up greater taxable wealth in agricultural States, which should tend to distribute the tax burden over a greater number of people and industries. Nebraska's annual farm income is nearly a half billion dollars. This is increased substantially by manufacturing already established, but too large a per cent of our raw products are still shipped outside the State to create additional wealth elsewhere. Among the finished commodities manufactured from raw products produced in substantial quantities in Nebraska, some of which might be processed in Nebraska, are: Woolen goods, meats, flour, leather and shoes, corn sugar, cereals, cheese and dairy products, pickles, fruits, and products made from straw and similar waste by-products. Of course some of the commodities mentioned are already manufactured within the State....We believe that Nebraska might well undertake a comprehensive survey of industrial possibilities in the Cornhusker State, broad enough to present fully all favorable or unfavorable factors, and pointing the way as well as giving encouragement to a greater industrial program within the State. It will require time, money and brains, but the importance of such a survey to every industry in the State should influence all groups as well as the State itself to help bring about whatever may be for the ultimate good of both industry and agriculture."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in Michigan Farmer for February 28 says: "It was our good pleasure to be present recently at a gathering of representatives of thirty-eight Exchange clubs and a large number of farmer guests from northwestern Ohio and southeastern Michigan at Toledo; all of whom sat down together to a feast for mind and body. Fully a thousand plates were set. It was a great sight and a most inspiring event. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Dunlap, was the principal speaker. He reviewed the present agricultural situation and pointed out ways of improving conditions in that industry. His words were most happily received. A significant feature of this gathering was the bringing together of farm and city folks. In the division of labor we have gradually divided our society in many groups, each with its special task to perform. One group teaches, another paints, another farms, another makes bread, another dispenses medicines, another manufacturers machines, and so on for hundreds of different lines of effort. Advantages have been gained by each specializing in some particular task. But in doing this we have divided our society. Each has different interests, which often develops strife between these groups. The big job now seems to be to bring these groups together. Individuals from each when personally acquainted will better understand the problems of others.

The above gathering contributed much toward this end. More such gatherings should be held. The city people enjoy going into the country as guests of a grange or farmers' club; while the country people are happy to respond to invitations from the city. We can not have too much of such fellowship. It contributes to our national health."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 5.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $9 to $11.75; cows, good and choice $5 to $6.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $7.25 to $9.50; vealers, good and choice $6.50 to $8.25; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice $7 to $8.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.70 to $7.20; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $7.15 to $7.40; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $6.50 to $7.15 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $8.25 to $9; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.25.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 72½ to 77½¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 80 to 81¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 69½ to 70¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 58 to 58½¢; Minneapolis 51 to 52½¢; Kansas City 50½ to 52½¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 58½ to 60¢; Minneapolis 51½ to 53½¢; St. Louis 59½¢; Kansas City 54 to 55½¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 30¾ to 31¢; Minneapolis 27 1/8 to 27 5/8¢; Kansas City 32 to 32½¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged $1.65-$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly $1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.20-$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly $1.05 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage $15-$18 bulk per ton in terminal markets; Texas Round type $1.40-$1.90 per western lettuce crate in city markets; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed type $1-$1.12½ per 1½-bushel hamper in New York City. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions brought 50¢-$1.15 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, sold at $1.25-$1.50 and Baldwins $1.37½-$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City with Baldwins mostly $1.50 and Rhode Island Greenings $1.15-$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 28½¢; 91 score, 28¢; 90 score, 27¾¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15¾ to 17¢; Single Daisies, 15½ to 16½¢; Young Americas, 16 to 17¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 5 points to 10.51¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 14.18¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 11.13¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 11.16¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXX, No. 55 Section 1 March 7, 1931.

STONE TO HEAD FARM BOARD

President Hoover yesterday accepted the resignation of Alexander Legge of Chicago, as chairman of the Federal Farm Board, and appointed James C. Stone, of Kentucky, to succeed him, according to the press to-day. In making the announcement, President Hoover said he knew he reflected "the view of the agricultural community when I express intense regret upon the retirement of Mr. Legge." At the same time President Hoover announced the appointment of C. C. Teague, of California, a member of the board, as vice chairman.

BARUCH ON WAR PROFITS

A plan for taking the profit out of war by governmental price fixing was presented to the War Policies Commission yesterday by Barnard M. Baruch, according to the press to-day. Mr. Baruch, who, as chairman of the War Industries Board, virtually dictated the mobilization of American industry during the World War, characterized proposals to draft capital and labor in war time as "absurd." He recommended enactment of legislation to give the President power immediately upon declaration of war to "freeze" all prices, not only of commodities, but of rents, wages, interest rates, commissions and fees, on the level of prewar prices.

LABOR FEDERATION ON BUSINESS

Stating that after eight months of business decline some of the trade indicators are beginning to turn upward, the American Federation of Labor in a survey of business conditions, made public March 5, said that the next few weeks "will tell whether the revival will start now with spring activity or wait for several months." It added that while it seemed likely that the decline might have been checked, the upward trend had not yet become general but had been restricted to a few industries. "The vigorous rise in stock market prices last month," the survey stated, "is due to a growing spirit of optimism, but is not based on actual business improvement. It has the effect of spreading optimism still further, and several increases in production can be traced directly to the more cheerful spirit resulting. But the foundation is shaky...."

INDIAN PACT AND BRITISH COTTON

A London dispatch to-day says: "Although 'legal' agitation for the sale of Indian-made instead of imported textiles will continue by Mahatma Gandhi's supporters, Lancashire manufacturers last night welcomed the news of the new Indian settlement. It is realized that the Indian mills can not cope with the demand for cloth, and importing on a large scale must begin again as soon as the Indian stocks are cleared...."

SOVIET SEEKS CHILEAN NITRATES

A London dispatch March 4 states that the Soviet Government is understood to be negotiating in London for credits with which to purchase large quantities of Chilean nitrates.

Section 2

Banking System

Indicating that out of the experience of the last few years, especially during the fifteen months that followed the decline of the stock market, information has come that may lead to an important reorganization of the Nation's banking system, the annual report of the Federal Reserve Board was submitted to Congress March 4, according to the press of March 5. The report says: "Nevertheless, Governor Eugene Meyer and other members of the board did not feel justified in making any recommendations as to corrective legislation or policy at this time, choosing to await the termination of investigations of the banking system by Congress and further studies of its own before submitting definite proposals...."

Research

An editorial in Ontario Farmer for March says: "Scientists have won many fights against diseases, both those that affect the human race and those with which man's possessions in livestock and crops are afflicted. Frequently it has been found that weapons or methods effective in one case are valuable in the other or that conditions menacing human life are almost identical with those that create wastage in flocks and herds. Many of the most valuable discoveries in one field have come from experiments in the other. One would hardly expect for instance that investigation into the cause of poor hatches in incubators would have any relation to the death rate in children. Yet Dr. F. G. Banting, discoverer of insulin, in an informal address to members of the staff of the Ontario Agricultural College, reported that the fact--which had been proven--that the chicken death rate, while hatching, increased unless the temperature was kept constant had been of great value to the medical world. The information gained by the poultry investigator was now proving valuable in maternity wards of hospitals throughout the country. Many other instances could be cited and they all go to show that money spent on research work in aid of the livestock breeder may bring direct and valuable returns to the general public as well as to those immediately interested in the welfare of their animals."

Soil Utilization in Southwest

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for February 21 says: "The proper utilization of the soils in the Southwest is a matter well worth the closest study on the part of specialists as well as the farmers who do the planting and cultivating. Many a crop failure can be charged to the fact that it was planted in soil that was not suited to it. Much labor and expense would be avoided if farmers would give close consideration as to probable profits before risking seed and labor. There are areas in every State in the Southwest that have been put under plow that should have been left in grass and timber. The soils in these sections are thin and quickly washed away as soon as the sod is broken. In due time these lands will be abandoned for agricultural purposes and it will be years before they become good grazing. It was a mistake to have ever attempted to farm them. In many other areas in these States are farms where a percentage of the land is not adapted to cultivation. They could be made valuable as pastures, but never in the production of other crops. Such lands produce just enough cotton or corn to reduce the average for the rest of the farm. It is this kind of farming that increases the cost of production as well as adds to the surplus which reduces prices. It does not take a scientist to make a selection of soils for the best production of certain crops. Every farmer of experience knows what kind of soil produces the best cotton crop; he knows where he should plant his oats and other crops. All he has to do is to give the subject a little thought and do what long years of practice have shown him to be right."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 6.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $9 to $11.75; cows, good and choice $5 to $6.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $7.25 to $9.50; vealers, good and choice $6.75 to $8.50; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice $7 to $8.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.75 to $7.35; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $7.35 to $7.60; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $6.75 to $7.35 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $8.50 to $9.10; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.25.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 73½ to 77½¢; No.2 red winter Chicago not quoted; St. Louis 80 to 81¢; Kansas City 73¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 69½ to 70¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 51 to 52½¢; Kansas City 51 to 53¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 51½ to 53½¢; St. Louis 60 to 60½¢; Kansas City 54 to 56¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 27 to 27½¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged $1.65-$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly $1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.25 carlot sales in Chicago; $1.05-$1.10 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions brought 50¢-$1 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 65¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes $1.75-$2.25 per bushel hamper in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls $1.40-$1.50 in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage $15-$18 bulk per ton in terminal markets; $10 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type $1.50-$1.75 per western lettuce crate in city markets; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed type $1-$1.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in New York City. New York Rhode Island Greening apples $1.25-$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City; $1.20 f.o.b. Rochester. Baldwins and McIntosh $1.50 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designateddmarkets declined 16 points to 10.35¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 13.87¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 10.97¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 10.99¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 28¾¢; 91 score, 28¼¢; 90 score, 28¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15¾ to 17¢; Single Daisies, 15½ to 16½¢; Young Americas, 16 to 17¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXX, No. 56 Section 1 March 9, 1931.

THE PRESIDENT VETOES WAGNER MEASURE

President Hoover announced on Saturday he would not sign the Wagner unemployment bill because it "unfortunately abolishes the whole of the present well-developed Federal employment service." (Press, Mar. 8.)

DROUGHT RELIEF

Estimating at about 2,000,000 the number of persons receiving aid in twenty-one drought States at the end of February, as compared with 1,570,000 in the previous month, the Red Cross said March 7 that the peak probably had been reached.

It announced also that its campaign to obtain $10,000,000 for its relief work was nearing its goal, public contributions up to Saturday having reached $9,704,654. Gifts of great quantities of food and clothing also were acknowledged. (Press, Mar. 9.)

FARM BOARD PLANS

The general policies of the Farm Board will continue under the new chairman, James C. Stone, without change, according to the press to-day. In his first statement since appointment to succeed Alexander Legge, Mr. Stone said this plan applies particularly to the present operations of the grain and cotton stabilization corporations.

GOVERNMENT LAND PLAN

A comprehensive plan for relinquishment by the Federal Government of 180,000,000 acres of land, a tract as large as Central Europe, was embodied in a report of one of President Hoover's first commissions, made public last night, according to the press to-day. It states that : "The Committee on the Conservation and Administration of the Public Domain recommended legislation to turn over all this land to the 22 Western States in which it is located. The hope was expressed in the report that this land would be transferred ultimately to private ownership as rapidly as possible. The States would be expected to offer inducements for its purchase by private interests. ..."

MEXICAN WHEAT EMBARGO

A Mexico City dispatch March 7 says: "A presidential decree yesterday placed a total embargo, effective immediately, on importations of wheat into Mexico. The embargo purports to be a quarantine measure, designed to prevent the influx of certain specified diseases of wheat asserted to be contained in American grain shipments, but it is recalled that Mexican growers of wheat, corn and beans have protested repeatedly during the last year against the increasing imports of these three commodities. Wheat imports from the United States amounted to 2,300,000 bushels in the eleven months ending with November, 1930. A shipment of 3,000 tons of Russian wheat was unloaded recently at Tampico, and more was reported on the way."

BRITISH COTTON EXHIBIT

A London dispatch March 2 says: "Fifty million dollars worth of new business will be done by the Lancashire cotton industry during the coming year as a result of the cotton exhibition which closed its doors at London on March 1...."

Section 2

Business Cycles

Theodore M. Knappen, writing under the title "World Prosperity Waits On Our Recovery" in The Magazine of Wall Street for March 7, says in part: "The present business depression has come at a time when all the world is far more closely knit together by business ties than at any former period. It has come also at a time when the modern type of business organization, that of money-credit economy, has become practically the world type. Money may not be the root of all evil but it certainly is the root of the economic cycle. Business cycles--perhaps it would be better to call them credit cycles--and capitalism go together. The more complex the development of the capitalistic system becomes in any nation the more susceptible it is to the influence of similarly organized nations throughout the whole extent of the world. The present cycle entered upon its depression at about the same time throughout the world. The outstanding exception is France, where evidences of depression did not appear until a year or more after Germany, England, the United States and practically all the rest of the world outside Russia (the latter being sui generis) were suffering grievously. Now that France has begun to slip, there is no bright business spot in the world--the entire globe is in business eclipse...Our foreign friends are not without advice as to how we should proceed to restore the world to the sunshine of prosperity...So, for once, they are all united in fervent prayers for the United States to become prosperous. Some of the reasons why they have picked us to lead the van are: 1. The United States has become the world's banker and potentially, at least, its chief creditor nation. 2. It is the greatest importer of raw materials. 3. It is not bedeviled by threats of revolutions, fears of war and political impotency. 4. It is more competent to start domestic prosperity without foreign assistance than any other great nation. 5. Its people are mercurial and commercially unified and so can organize and achieve a comeback with greater rapidity than other commercial nations. 6. It has every ingredient of prosperity at hand within its own domain, not the least of which is more ready working capital than any other nation ever had. 7. It can flourish for a considerable period and to a large degree without the sympathetic effect of prosperity in other countries, thus keeping the starter turning for a considerable time before the cylinders of the world engine take hold."

Diet Study in Scotland

British correspondence of The Journal of the American Medical Association for February 28 says:"...The Medical Research Council decided that a more accurate quantitative knowledge of the normal diets of the inhabitants of this country was desirable, for guidance both in health and in disease. It therefore commissioned Dr. E. P. Cathcart, professor of physiology in the University of Glasgow, and Dr. A.M.T. Murray to undertake a study of nutrition. This study took the form of an inquiry into the diet of 154 families of St. Andrews, Scotland, based on the help given and the records kept by the staff of the James Mackenzie Institute for Clinical Research. It may be remembered that this institution was founded by the late Sir James Mackenzie to undertake clinical research into the early stages of disease, a subject which he held to be important and neglected. The families studied belonged to all classes of the population. One of the main conclusions reached was that for the persons examined the consumption of protein

was much below, that of carbohydrate below, but that of fat much above, the standards laid down by the accepted authorities. The consumption also deviated in the same directions from the standards recommended by the Royal Society during the war, which were adopted as the basis of the measures taken by the government during the late emergencies of that struggle....The percentage of calories supplied by fat in the population studied was more than twice as great as in the standard diets and even among the poor the percentage was found to be much higher than had been supposed. There is no doubt that the St. Andrews diets are in keeping as regards their proportions with the type of dietary common in this country and that they approximate closely to the average for the United States. Another striking point is the relative lowness in protein. The quality as well as the quantity of food consumed was found to be largely a question of income. With rising income the tendency was to purchase foods rich in protein, such as butcher meat, with sometimes a decrease in the amount of starch consumed. Nevertheless there is a tendency when the income increases to spend more on fat. The miners, with their higher wages, consume more fat than the agricultural laborers. During the war the shortage of fat was the great trouble in dietary. In certain parts of Europe it was followed by a sharp increase in the incidence of tuberculosis, and when the supply of fats became normal again the incidence of tuberculosis immediately declined. As regards the total energy value there was no evidence of lavish consumption on the part of those better off, though naturally their intake was higher than that of others. A problem which puzzled the investigators was that, while 3,100 calories a day satisfied the manual laborer, the sedentary group consumed more than 3,300. Where did the extra calories go? It was agreed that the sedentary class expended much energy in walking and playing games, but it was doubtful whether they expended anything like the amount of energy represented by the extra food. It followed, therefore, that the extra food must be stored or metabolized in some other fashion. As obesity was not a marked feature of this section of the population, it must follow that the explanation was luxus consumption or secondary dynamic action."

European Grain Parleys

A Paris dispatch March 7 says: "The negative results of the two recent European grain conferences have not discouraged the supporter of the European federation idea. In the grain parleys representatives of twenty-four European nations were brought together in Paris under the auspices of the permanent commission for a European union, the expectation being that such a practical and urgent problem as the Danube agrarian question would provide a serviceable foundation for the proposed continental unity. The conferences were unable to agree upon a business-like solution of two main issues, namely disposal of the present and future grain surpluses. Pending further efforts to attack these problems, however, plans are being expedited for the creation of Europe's first international agricultural credits bank. Delegates from virtually all countries recently assembled here will come back again on March 24 to consider formal statutes of the proposed bank...."

Wolves in Ontario

Ontario hunters have declared war against the wolf menace in definite fashion by sending to the provincial government a resolution demanding that the bounty on wolves be increased, according to a bulletin of the Canadian National Railways, which goes on: "Realizing that the wolf is the greatest game foe in this great hunting province, the Ontario Hunters' Game Protective Association has recommended that the wolf bounty be increased to $25 for any wolf caught in the province. This increases the bounty by $10 a head and removes the restriction that it must be caught within twenty miles of a settler's district. With Quebec already paying a bounty of $25, if the Ontario government is persuaded to follow suit it will undoubtedly have a big effect in preserving the game, and at the same time prevent the 'bootlegging' which ensues when the neighboring provinces have different bounties."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for February 28 says: "We have before us a report from the Home Demonstration division of the Extension Service for Texas which should put a crimp in the joy of Old Man Hard Times. This report tells us that club women and girls, under the instructions of home demonstration agents, in 114 counties canned and preserved 2,965,175 quarts of vegetables, meats and fruits valued at $1,193,203, during the year 1930....The canning and conservation of food, we are told, makes up only one-ninth of the program of the home demonstration agents, but being a man, we are of the opinion that it is a very important fraction of the whole. However, we salute the specialists and the agents who bend their efforts to making the home cheerful and comfortable; who landscape the grounds; who instruct the girls and farm women in the ways of making dresses and other wearing apparel and who, in many other ways, find the means of not only adding to the family income, but who are providing inspiration in the making of a more attractive rural life, as well."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXX, No. 57 Section 1 March 10, 1931.

FARM AID BOARD President Hoover yesterday approved the plan of Secretary Hyde to appoint a committee of three to administer a fund of $10,000,000, or one-half of the $20,000,000 provided by the drought relief act, for strengthening the capital structure of agricultural corporations making loans to drought-stricken farmers, according to the press to-day. Secretary Hyde named as members of the committee, Lewis E. Tune of St. Louis, chairman; B. C. Powell of Little Rock and Maj. Gen. B. F. Cheatham, former Quartermaster General of the Army.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS Col. Arthur Woods, head of the President's emergency committee for employment, yesterday said conditions were improving over a considerable portion of the country, according to the press to-day. New England territory, the Southwest and the Southeast were specifically cited, little change being noted in the Pacific coast zone and in the central portion of the United States bordering the Great Lakes. William Phillips, representing the committee in New England, reported "a distinct upward trend in New Hampshire employment," mentioning particularly "speeding up of leather, textile and shoe operations." He estimated that 1,500 workers had been returned to watchmaking in Waltham, Mass., and 400 cotton mill employees added to payrolls at Fall River.

FOREIGN WHEAT PARLEY The press to-day says: "The administration has refused to join in an international conference to be held March 20 under the auspices of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. 'After consultation with the appropriate officers of this Government, and after due consideration of the various questions involved,' an announcement by the State Department yesterday said, 'this Government has declined the invitation of the institute, the reason being that this Government does not consider that an international wheat conference at this time would accomplish anything of value to American producers.' The Rome conference will be the third of a series held by various European governments, the first two at Paris recently failing to reach agreement on the main issue of disposal of crop surpluses...."

SINGLE-SEXED CORN A New Haven, Conn., dispatch to-day states that Dr. Donald F. Jones of New Haven has succeeded in producing separately sexed corn plants. The report says:"Doctor Jones, geneticist at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station here, has produced Canada-Leaming, Spanish Gold and other types of crossed corn which have transformed knowledge of corn breeding. His latest discovery was made by observing changes in the development of an abnormal maize. The discovery is declared to show a place in the history of species where the change to separate male and female organisms may have begun, and to reveal details of the combinations of cells that determine sex in the individual...."

Section 2

Adirondack Park An Albany dispatch March 8 reports: "When the Hewitt-Hutchinson bill, which has already passed the Senate and is scheduled for passage in the Assembly next week has received the approval of Governor Roosevelt and become a law, New York will have in its Adirondack domain the largest natural park in this country and probably in the world. The bill extends the Adirondack Park boundary line, commonly known as the 'Blue Line,' so as to add 1,550,000 acres, or approximately 2,524 square miles, to the present park territory. With the addition it will comprise 7,498 square miles...."

British Pig Industry The Estate Magazine (England) for February says: "During 1930 the business of pig breeding in the British Isles has not shown any progress, and the issue now is a very narrow one. It is whether pig breeding for commercial purposes has to practically disappear from this country, so that we will have to rely upon foreign countries for the major portion of our supplies for bacon, ham, and pig products. There is no doubt whatever that the outlook is pretty serious, not only in Scotland but throughout the British Isles. In Scotland many of the older herds of pedigree pigs have been dispersed, but it is satisfactory to know that there are some younger herds coming along which look promising. It has at last been recognized that the multiplicity of breeds leads only to failure, and the strong desire now of the many members of breed societies is that we should get on with the reduction in the number of breeds, and compete with one another in the production of a British pig which will not only satisfy our fresh pork demand, but enable our bacon factories to produce a uniform article which will compete with the best of the imported pig products now flooding our markets....There has been no progress in pig breeding in England and Wales during 1930, and things are going from bad to worse. In 1929 there was a shortage of 604,500, or 20 per cent, as compared with the previous year, and in 1930 there was a further decrease of 60,800 as compared with 1929. In the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland some progress has been made in the breeding of pigs, the numbers ofor 1930 showing an increase over the previous year of 11.6 per cent. The values of both pigs and pig products, however, have fallen considerably, and the prices realized at fairs and markets were not such as to encourage farmers to breed pigs...Outside of the British Isles, the country which sends us the greatest quantity of bacon is Denmark. During eleven months of 1929 we received from Danish bacon curers bacon to the value of 24,668,971 pounds, and during the corresponding period of 1930 the value of bacon had increased to 25,190,199 pounds, or approximately 27½ million pounds sterling per annum. To-day, the number of pigs in Denmark is around 5,000,000, and this huge total makes the total of 3,750,000 in the British Isles look very small indeed. The whole of the bacon from these pigs is intended for the British market...."

Citrus Fruit Transportation Water shipment of half the Florida citrus sent by rail last year to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, would have saved growers $1,175,348, according to traffic experts of the Tampa Chamber of Commerce. Further statistics will be compiled in an effort to encourage shipment of citrus fruits in refrigerated vessels on coastwise and Mississippi runs. Total delivery cost by boat to New York was shown to be 82.8¢ per box, against 89.8¢ by rail, not including the 2¢ charge of car icing. (Wall Street Journal, Feb. 16.)

Evening Schools for Farmers

An editorial in The Idaho Farmer for February 26 says: "That the rural high schools of the State are becoming of more service to the rural community is evident from the fact that the adult farmers are turning to them for agricultural instruction. Many of the farmers who attend the evening classes, conducted by instructors in high schools that are teaching agriculture under the Smith-Hughes Act, are the parents of boys regularly enrolled in the vocational agriculture course. The adult evening class consists of a unit course on specific farming enterprises and is given during the winter months, usually covering a period of 10 lessons, one night a week. Dairy, poultry, farm management, swine, bees and soil improvement have proved popular class topics. The basic method of instruction is through group discussion with the aid of experimental data, which is directed and summarized by a vocational agriculture instructor."

Farm Land Values

An editorial in Commercial West for February 28 says: "Frequently in the past months Commercial West has called attention to the fact that 'now is the time to buy farm lands.' That time, however, will soon be past. Like stocks and everything else the public seems to be petrified when it comes to buying things while the price is down. Those who have the purchase of farm lands in mind are no exception to the rule. But once let the price begin to go up and everybody rushes to get on the band wagon. When business begins to boom again farm lands are going to boom. Better farming methods, more extensive use of modern power machinery and business management are making farming more productive and that means that more people are going to engage in farming with a consequent increase in the demand for farm lands. Supporting us in this thought is the Lake City Bank and Trust Company of Lake City, Minn., which in a recent issue of its house organ says: 'For the man who hopes some day to own and operate his own farm, now is the time to buy. The market on farm lands is probably more of a buyer's market at present than at any other time during the last thirteen years....Men who have been in close touch with the business of agriculture express the opinion that the next ten to fifteen years will see farming advance into a period of remarkable prosperity. The young farmers who buy farms now will reap a real harvest in raised values of the lands they buy in addition to the yield that the business of farming may show for them.'..."

Sugar Plan

Facts About Sugar for March says: "Step by step the process of establishing the international agreement known as the Chadbourne Plan is moving toward completion. For practical purposes the plan is now in operation. Cuba has regulated its current crop and authorized exports during the year in conformity to its terms. Java's sugar interests have organized a new association with the interesting title 'Vereeniging van Java Suiker Ondernemers ter Quoteering de Uitvoeren bij International Contract' which may be freely translated into English as 'Association of Java Sugar Investors for Apportioning Exports According to the International Agreement.' This organization, which is more conveniently referred to as the Visico, has been established for the purpose of applying the provisions of the Chadbourne Plan to the Java crop and the Netherlands Indian government has given its approval to the enterprise. The German Export Association has reduced the export

contingent of that country to harmonize with the quota established at the Berlin conference and the other European sugar organizations that participated in the meetings of last December and January are preparing to regulate sowings in accordance with the provisions of the agreement. Meanwhile the drafting of the legal forms which the contracting parties are expected to sign is going forward and at the next session of the conference to be held during the month of March it is expected that the machinery for administrative operation of the plan will be set up."

Supply and Demand

Seth Axley, writing under the title "The Ruin in a Soft Economy," in Barron's for March 9, says: "...Apparently, only a few appreciate that this depression is an economic earthquake which is jarring us from one price level to another. Now nothing makes a price give way but too much supply or too little demand, and demand seldom quits voluntarily. It usually stops because purchasing power has run out, as a result of too-high prices, or a slump in the prices of some goods and services placing those who supply them at a disadvantage. It is no wonder that such inequitable exchanges as the following brought trade to a standstill. For a time, it took nearly a thousand pounds of raw sugar to pay for a $10 hat. It still takes a bushel of wheat in the real market to pay for a lunch in a modest restaurant. It still requires an ounce of silver to buy a dozen eggs at retail....The key to prosperity without magic or meddling is equality in price. Depression, after all, is only the purgatory before salvation. It restores equity between industries and countries and restores to handicapped markets the purchasing power they were so desperately missing. Equity in price can revive trade, and, if equity is allowed, we shall have again the abundant flow of profits into surplus, which will relieve the Government of its business of making employment. Natural prices may also solve other mysteries. It may become clear why it was costing more to sell goods than they were worth and why it seemed necessary to burn out salesmen and executives. It may prove that we were trying vainly to beat markets into taking what they could no longer buy. After all, if it is magic we wish, how can so many have overlooked the possibilities in a low price? If it is overproduction we wish to clear, where is a better suggestion than in the expansion of the Woolworth idea? In spite of our misgivings that enormous markets are too impoverished to offer hope, we have the actual proof that England has done very well with cotton in India and Standard Oil with kerosene in China, that Ford has found a market in every corner of the globe, that the movies discovered a market that higher-priced amusement could not entice, that a moderate postage on air-mail is almost subsidizing air transportation, that rayon uncovered a demand which silk never had, that natural gas entered a market which electricity and coal had not developed, and that light and power companies have almost invariably earned more money after rates were reduced. We can see light if we let prices go where they will. By tampering with supply and price we have learned only more about misery...."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 9.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $9.25 to $11.75; cows, good and choice $5 to $6.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $7.50 to $9.75; vealers, good and choice $7.25 to $9; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice $7 to $8.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $7.25 to $7.75; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $7.75 to $8; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $7.25 to $7.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $8.75 to $9.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.35.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 73½¢ to 77½¢; No.2 red winter, Chicago 79¢; St. Louis 80 to 81¢; Kansas City 72½ to 73¢; No.2 hard winter, Kansas City 69½ to 70¢; No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 60 to 60½¢; Minneapolis 51 to 52½¢; Kansas City 51 to 53½¢; No.3 yellow, Chicago 59½ to 61½¢; Minneapolis 51½ to 53½¢; St. Louis 60 to 61¢; Kansas City 53½ to 56¢; No.3 white oats, Chicago 31¼¢; Minneapolis 26 7/8 to 27 3/8¢; St. Louis 33½ to 34¢; Kansas City 32¾¢.

Sacked Green Mountain potatoes from Maine ranged $1.65-$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; $1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.25-$1.30 carlot sales in Chicago; $1.05-$1.10 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Spaulding Rose $7-$10 per double-head barrel in the East. New York and Midwestern sacked Yellow varieties of onions brought 50¢-$1.20 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage $17-$19 bulk per ton in New York City; mostly $10 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type $1.50-$1.75 per western lettuce crate in city markets; mostly 60¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed type 90¢-$1.12½ per 1½-bushel hamper in New York City. Florida various varieties of strawberries ranged 18¢-25¢ per pint in city markets; 16¢-21¢ f.o.b. Plant City. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, $1.25-$1.50 and Baldwins $1.50-$1.62½ per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins $1.50 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings $1.50-$1.75 in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in ten designated markets declined 9 points to 10.21¢. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 13.67¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 10.83¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 10.86¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 28½¢; 91 score, 28¾¢; 90 score, 28¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15¾ to 17¢; Single Daisies, 15½ to 16½¢; Young Americas, 16 to 17¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXX, No. 58 Section 1 March 11, 1931.

HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION The Washington Post to-day says: "A controversy of far-reaching importance to the future of transportation systems in America is being aired before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Competition between highway and rail traffic has become acute. The railroads are fighting for their lives against the steady encroachment of the truck and the bus. On the other hand, the motor industry is contending for the right of unlimited expansion even though the railroads may be injured. The public assumes the position of a bystander, unable to take sides and yet intensely interested in the outcome. The issue is whether buses and trucks operating over the highways shall be regulated...."

NEW YORK ARBOR DAYS An Albany dispatch to-day states that Dr. Frank P. Graves, Commissioner of Education, designated the days to be observed as Arbor Day in various sections of the State in a proclamation issued at Albany yesterday. He fixed April 24 for the observance in the southeastern part of the State, May 8 for the northern part and the Catskill region and May 1 for the rest of the State.

CARIBOU RANGE The entire caribou population of all the States, 400 in all, will come under the protection of the Federal Government when the Department of the Interior makes a new national park of Isle Royale in Lake Superior, according to the press to-day. The report says: "With these caribou will come a herd of 2,000 moose and other wild animals, to range perpetually through primeval forests, beneath high cliffs and among crystal lakes. Authority for the establishing of this park was granted by legislation passed and approved in the closing hours of the Seventy-first Congress. The island is the largest in Lake Superior."

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET The New York Times to-day says: "While the stock market... reflected the continued confusion of speculative opinion yesterday, the bond market drew comfort from the accumulating evidences of returning confidence here and abroad and engaged in a broad, though not spectacular, upward movement. Efforts to discern a definite trend in the course of business were balked by such conflicting evidence as the reports from centers of the automobile industry of increased sales and the announcement by the Steel Corporation of a drop of 167,157 tons in the volume of unfilled orders on the books at the close of February...."

ARGENTINE WHEAT SALES A Buenos Aires dispatch to-day says: "The provisional government's efforts to sell wheat direct to European millers through Argentine Embassies is meeting with some success, both the London and the Berlin Embassies reporting sales. One London firm has purchased 1,000,000 bushels, to be shipped in four cargoes this month....."

Section 2

Australian Produce Pools

"Although Australia produces only around 4% of the world's wheat it ranks fourth as a wheat exporting country. Something like 75% of its wheat production is exported. Proposals have been submitted for a compulsory pool for the wheat handled in bulk, to be under the joint control of a board in each State elected by the growers and a commonwealth board. These boards would unite in guaranteeing a fixed price to the growers for one year, this price to be sufficient to meet the costs of production. The existing voluntary wheat pools of the four principal wheat producing States (New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and West Australia) are the direct outcome of war-time administration. The weakness of voluntary pooling lies in the absence of a binding contract. The growers are free to deliver all or only a part of their wheat to the pool and are not under any obligations as to their contribution for the following season. In Queensland and New South Wales various commodities other than wheat--butter, cheese, eggs, cotton, maize, pigs, arrowroot, etc.--have been pooled. Cooperative marketing boards have secured continuity of supply, regulated shipments, stabilized overseas prices, obtained reductions in freight and insurance and generally benefited the industries." (Social Science Abstracts, March.)

Legge on Farm Loan Program

Alexander Legge, in his last statement as chairman of the Federal Farm Board, said in part: "...The program has progressed to a point where the organization may be safely classified as a going concern. I sincerely believe the plan of operation to be sound and that the test of time will prove this to the satisfaction of all interested. While results may seem slow, it is not reasonable to expect that the condition which has been developing over generations could be corrected in any brief period of time, particularly when you take into account the fact that the industry affected represents some six and one-half million individual producing units. Personally, I have a greater confidence in the ultimate success of the program laid down by Congress in the Agricultural Marketing Act than when I undertook the work some twenty months ago, and will cooperate in every way I may as a private citizen to bring this about....To my fellow board members I wish to say a word of sincere appreciation for their untiring efforts. Action has never been that of an individual but always reflected the judgment of the board as a whole. I would also offer the suggestion that in the future more attention be given to the young folks, particularly the boys and girls clubs, who in their competitive contests are learning the value of teamwork. It does not matter much what becomes of us old fellows who will soon be out of the picture. The problems of the future must be met by the coming generation."

"Master Merchants"

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for February 21 says: "The first presentation of Master Merchants is announced in this issue. The men who have thus been honored are responsible and respected citizens and leaders in their communities, just as Master Farmers are in their localities, and with the latter will put forth even greater efforts to bring about community welfare and prosperity. We believe and predict that Master Farmers and Master Merchants will work together effectively with all the people of the community to eliminate misunderstanding and actually develop the spirit of cooperation and teamwork that will make

both agriculture and town business prosper to the same degree. Farmers are the biggest customers of the town merchants, and any condition which affects agriculture influences town business to the same or greater extent."

Milk Bottle Machine — A Philadelphia dairy has placed an order for automatic vending machines, electrically refrigerated, which will deliver a 5¢ bottle of milk for 10¢ and repay 5¢ when the bottle is returned. An electrically heated machine is being designed to distribute "hot dogs" and the two will be placed together where lunches are being sold, especially in factory districts. (Advertising Age, Feb. 14.)

Northwest Back-to-Farm Movement — The Business Week for March 11 says: "A new back-to-the-farm movement is reported from the Northwest. Immigration and farm development departments of railroads in St. Paul and Minneapolis are getting hundreds of letters from families in eastern industrial centers desiring to find homes on the land. Officials of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern expect the influx of new settlers this spring to be the largest in years. 'Faced with the loss of jobs in the industrial cities,' says E. C. Leedy, Great Northern agricultural development agent, 'hundreds of men and women who formerly lived in the country are trying to get back to the soil. Many families feel that any place where they can be assured of food, shelter, and fuel would be preferable to their present condition in the cities.'"

Rural Trends — Thomas C. McCormick, East Central Oklahoma Teachers College, is the author of "Major Trends in Rural Life in the United States" in The American Journal of Sociology for March. The United States until the early nineteenth century was a farmers' country, according to the article, Thereafter an urban and industrial civilization rapidly became dominant. Agriculture and rural life were thrown into disorganization and forced to readjust hurriedly to the new order. Out of this situation have come several major trends of rural change which may be summarized as commercialization, organization, specialization, mechanization, socialization, expansion and centralization, depopulation, urbanization, and subordination. Nevertheless, agriculture and rural culture will probably persist in this country indefinitely.

Southwest Exposition — An editorial in Farm and Ranch for February 21 says: "Next month the gates of the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth will be open to all comers. This show has been growing in importance for a number of years and to-day it ranks among the best in the Nation in its class. The show specializes in the exhibit of fat stock. The best that is produced in the Southwest will be there in competition for cash prizes and blue ribbons. The exhibit will include every kind of stock produced on the farms and ranches of the Southwest—the cream of the feedlots, including beef cattle of various classes, lambs, sheep, goats, hogs and poultry. One division will be devoted to dairy cattle, this spring show taking rank with the best in the country. In addition the great exposition hall will be filled with products of the factory and other exhibits of interest to visitors. We call special attention to this show because the southwestern farmer is becoming livestock-minded, and here he will see the kind of stock he should raise and feed if he hopes to make a satisfactory profit...."

Wool Market The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for March 7 says: "There is rather more business being done in wool this week in spots in the market, with the demand chiefly for ine, half-blood and three-eighths grades, which have hardly changed for the week. Woolen wools are steady, as are also wastes, which are growing rather scarcer. The foreign markets are up again this week slightly as compared with last week and show a general average advance since the first of the year of quite 15 per cent, while this market has mainly stood still or in the case of medium wools eased off a bit further. The manufacturing position is fairly encouraging because it is healthy, but there is no boom market in sight. In the West a little business is being done in consignments of small clips here and there."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture An editorial in American Forests for March says: "The proposal to add $100,000 to the budget of the Department of Agriculture for an expansion of the department's work in studying soil erosion and in planning ways and means of checking it is timely recognition of a growing menace to American life. If the accumulated effects of soil erosion could be marshalled upon one field, the spectacle would dwarf in point of destructive magnitude the Mississippi flood of 1927 and any other catastrophe that has ever befallen our land. When we permit agents of destruction to wreck and steal our soil, we are permitting ourselves to be robbed of the sustenance of life itself, and yet soil vandalism is in the saddle throughout the country, wrecking fertile fields, dispossessing farmers of their homes and lands, despoiling streams, silting up reservoirs constructed at great expense, and in numberless other ways tearing down the foundations of our basic institutions...Soil erosion and forest fire are twin enemies and if cooperative war is the best medicine for one, it ought to be the best medicine for the other."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 10.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $9to $11.50; cows, good and choice $5 to $6.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $7.25 to $9.75; vealers, good and choice $7 to $8.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice $7 to $8.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $7.15 to $7.75; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $8 to $8.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $7.50 to $8 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $8.75 to $9.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.35.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 73½¢ to 77½¢; No.2 red winter, Kansas City 73¢; No.2 hard winter, Chicago 79¢; St. Louis 80 to 81¢; Kansas City 69½ to 70¢; No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 60 to 60½¢; Minneapolis 50½ to 52¢; Kansas City 51 to 53½¢; No.3 yellow, Chicago 59 to 60¢; Minneapolis 51½ to 54¢; St. Louis 61 to 61½¢; Kansas City 54 to 56½¢; No.3 white oats, Minneapolis 26 7/8¢ to 27 3/8¢; St. Louis 33½¢; Kansas City 32¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought $1.65-$2 per 100 pounds in city markets; $1.25-$1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.30-$1.35 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly $1.10 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Spaulding Rose in double-head barrels $10 in Pittsburgh. New York Danish type cabbage $17-$19 bulk per ton in New York City. Texas Round type $1.50-$1.75 per western lettuce crate in city markets; mostly 60¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed type 87½¢-$1.12½ per 1½-bushel hamper in New York City. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes $1.50-$2.25 per bushel hamper in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls $1.45-$1.75 in the Middle West. New York and Midwestern Yellow varieties of onions ranged 60¢-$1.20 per 100 pounds sacked in consuming centers; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greenings apples $1.12½-$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins mostly $1.50 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Jonathans and Delicious $2 in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 11 points to 10.10¢. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 13.96¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 10.77¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 10.76¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 29¢; 91 score, 28¾¢; 90 score, 28½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15¾ to 17¢; Single Daisies, 15½ to 16½¢; Young Americas, 16 to 17¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXX, No. 59 Section 1 March 12, 1931.

DAIRY AND POULTRY CO-OPERATIVES

The Federal Farm Board to-day announces that it has recognized the Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc., as a regional marketing association for the handling of dairy and poultry products. Sales activities of cooperatives operating in sixteen States will be centralized through this new organization with headquarters in Chicago. The member associations last year handled products valued at nearly $20,000,000 and represent approximately 100,000 producers located in Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, North Carolina and West Virginia. Producers' organizations represented at the organization meeting in Washington were as follows: The Indiana Farm Bureau Federation; Farmers Equity Union Creamery, Lima, Ohio; Farmers Union Creamery of Kansas; Producers Mutual Exchange of North Carolina; Chicago Equity Union Exchange; West Virginia Poultry Producers Cooperative Association, Inc.; Poultry Producers Association of Texas; Equity Union Creameries, Inc., of South Dakota; Farmers Equity Union Creamery Association of Nebraska; Producers Produce Co., Inc., Chillicothe, Missouri. The first board of directors will meet in Chicago on March 23.

HOOVER DAM CONTRACT

The contract for the construction of Hoover Dam, with its power house and appurtenant works at Boulder Canyon, was awarded by Secretary Wilbur yesterday to the Six Companies Inc., of California, on a low bid of $48,890,999. It was the largest single contract ever let by the Government. Actual work on the project is expected to begin in a few days. (Press, Mar. 12.)

NEW LIGHT REPORTED

A Cleveland dispatch to-day says: "Projection of light from a bulb only about five or six times larger than the ordinary tungsten lamp used in the home, so that a person five miles away is able to read a newspaper by its rays, was demonstrated at Cleveland yesterday, according to the press to-day. The demonstration was conducted by W.A.Pennow, airport and airway lighting engineer with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., here during a meeting of the Electric League of Cleveland. The light was projected from a searchlight throwing a narrow beam over Lake Erie. The beam spread only slightly over its course, Pennow explaining that the spread was only twelve feet a mile....Four of these searchlights have been installed on top of the 555-foot American Insurance Union Tower at Columbus and are visible above Toledo and Cincinnati, approximately 125 miles away...."

GINGER PARALYSIS

An Oklahoma City dispatch to-day says: "Three Oklahoma City scientists reported yesterday that thirteen months of intensive study of paralysis caused from drinking impure extract of Jamaica ginger has resulted in discovery of no cure and only slight hope of beneficial treatment. A report signed by Dr. L. A. Turley and Dr. H. A. Shoemaker, of the Oklahoma University School of Medicine, and Dr. D.T.Bowden, said tricresyl phosphate had been isolated as the drug which crippled hundreds in the South and Southwest last year. They said the chemical 'destroys nuclei of nerve cells permanently.'"

Section 2

Aviation Risks

In a total of more than 30,000,000 miles flown and of more than 100,000,000-passenger miles there were only eight passenger-fatalities in three accidents in the year from Feb. 1, 1930, to Jan.31, 1931, according to the current issue of the magazine Aviation. American air transport operators handled, in the period, a volume of passenger traffic exceeding the total carried under the flag of any other country from the end of the World War down to the present day. The passenger-fatality rate on American airlines in 1929 was one-third lower than had ever been attained on any European line or group of lines with anything like the same volume of traffic. The figures for 1930, with twenty-six fatalities, beat the record of the previous year by another 20 per cent.

Blue Rose

Ian Bohm, of Blatna, near Prague, Czechoslovakia, is the discoverer of the long-sought true blue blush rose, according to an extensive article by J. H. Nicolas in Southern Florist for March 6. He says in part: "After working for 20 years with various strains, following the theory of 'dissociation of characters' taught by Naudin and Mendel, the blue rose has been brought out of the old Centifolia, the petals of which are found to be very rich in Cyanin (pure chemical blue), and will be known under the name of Krasna Azurea (beautiful azure). It is a hybrid perpetual vigorous with the blooming habit of a hybrid tea, heavily laden with the old-fashioned rose perfume...."

Celery Packaged

Celery wrapped in mositure-proof cellophane will be the latest perishable to be packaged if experiments now under way by Du Pont prove successful. Celery thus wrapped is now being distributed in the Chicago area by one chain. Experiments are being made for packaging tomatoes, lettuce and asparagus. (New Era in Food Distribution, March.)

Cost Accounting

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for March 7 says: "Farmers will be better able to stop the leaks from unprofitable production when they keep accurate cost accounts on every farming activity. If cost figures were kept by the majority of farmers, acreage readjustment to include only crops that are profitable would be achieved in a short while. Not only will cost accounting show profits and losses, but it will indicate clearly the influence of certain methods and equipment in crop production. It will show, for example, what effect big machinery may have in reducing man and machine hours per acre and their effect on production costs. Cost accounting is only modern business principles applied to farming. It is simply using heads and pencils to figure the dollars and cents profit or loss on farming activities. The Nebraska corn yield contest of 1930 is a good example of the significance of production costs. The farmers who competed in this contest kept detailed records on the cost of production; they knew accurately the cost of all work required per acre in planning, cultivating and harvesting the crop, and it is a very simple deduction to determine the cost per bushel of growing corn after the total expenses and yields are available...."

German Development in Home Economics

An editorial in Journal of Home Economics for March says: "Judging from the literature and correspondence that come our way, Germany is the country in which there is the greatest development of interest in household efficiency as an essential factor in national

efficiency, and hence as an essential item in the educational program. The German government is furthering technical study and popular interest in such problems through a special division of its National Board for Scientific Management which is systematically assembling information on the subject and is giving wide publicity to its findings. For several years the National Standardization Committee has been giving attention to standardization and simplification of household goods of various kinds....As in this country, home economics in Germany enjoys close connections with agencies interested in the improvement of rural life, both official and private, for education and for research...."

Pacific Coast Fruit Export

The Business Week for March 11 says: "The outlook for a European export crop of approximately 3 million boxes of California citrus fruit this year, together with the expected Pacific Northwest apple exports of approximately 6½ million boxes, has been met with the announcement of European-Pacific refrigerator ships that sailing frequency from the Pacific coast this season would be doubled and in one instance, at least, tripled. The Donaldson Pacific Lines have scheduled 11 sailings to the United Kingdom during March and August, tripling the customary schedule. The Blue Star Line, pioneer British refrigerator ship operator, will maintain a weekly frequency in lieu of its fortnightly and 10-day schedule. Other lines, particularly those plying to Europe, are either increasing the number of carriers, placing larger carriers on the route, or enlarging the refrigerator capacities of their vessels."

Rumanian Forests

"Rumanian law provides that privately owned forests shall be managed by technical foresters under general supervision of the forest service (Casa padurilor) and in accordance with officially approved working plans. Such regulation, however, may not interfere with provisions of existing contracts; consequently the working plan officer can not control the rate of cutting or other economic measures. Large operators control most of the timber through outright ownership or through lease or cutting contracts, and also do most of the cutting on state forests. The forests are generally regarded merely as objects of speculation, and once they are cut over neither the owner nor the operator is interested in further forest crops. Small owners, generally ignorant of timber values, have sold cutting rights for nominal sums, and prefer to have the land cleared for pasture. As Rumania has no cadastral survey, boundaries are uncertain and subject to frequent lawsuits. In addition to these circumstances, the post-war inflation and increased demand for timber greatly stimulated over-cutting, which was continued into the deflation period in the endeavor to earn returns on inflated capital. Many bad fires in forests and lumber yards also led to over-cutting. The 1920 law attempted to restrict cutting and did make working plans compulsory. Most of these plans allow the operator so much leeway as to time, method, and extent of cutting that natural reproduction is impossible and devastation still continues. Rumania still has to solve the problem of converting wild forest into managed forest." (Social Science Abstracts, March.)

Rural High Schools

The development of the rural high school has been so haphazard that there have been few of our educational leaders who have taken a serious interest in these schools, says the United States Office of Education. Most of the high-priced leadership of secondary education is administratively associated with the larger schools. Universities and research centers are usually located in cities, and their scholars conduct most of their researches in schools near at hand. Teaching and administrative duties are so heavy that little in the way of an involved investigation can be undertaken by them. As a result of this situation comparatively few studies dealing with problems of rural education have been carried out, and professional conferences devote by far the major part of their time to the problems of the larger city high schools. In the absence of facts and information based directly upon the problems of small high schools, these schools have tried to apply to themselves the findings of studies dealing with the large schools. Too frequently they mimic the organization, the procedures and the activities found successful in the large centers. Naturally the problems peculiar to the small school situation have remained largely unsolved and serious errors have been committed, says the Office of Education.

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in The Southern Planter for March 1 says: "Elsewhere in this issue we discuss the history and accomplishments of agricultural extension work. The extension divisions have led all agencies in interpreting the work of the agricultural experiment stations and the colleges to the farmers and their wives and in this way they have materially raised the standard of living in rural sections....There are no more worthy public servants than the workers in the extension services of the country. As result of their efforts improved practices were adopted on more than 5 million farms in the country in 1929. All phases of rural life profit from the work. All people, business men as well as farmers, benefit from it."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 11.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $8.75 to $11.25; cows, good and choice $5 to $6.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $7.50 to $9.75; vealers, good and choice $7 to $8.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice $7 to $8.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.90 to $7.70; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $8 to $8.30; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $7.50 to $8 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $8.75 to $9.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.35.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 74½ to 77½¢; No.2 red winter, St. Louis 80¢ to 81¢; No.2 hard winter, Kansas City 70½¢; No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 58¾ to 59½¢; Minneapolis 51½ to 52½¢; Kansas City 51¢ to 52½¢; No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 59¾ to 61¢; Minneapolis 53½ to 54½¢; St. Louis 60½ to 61½¢; Kansas City 53½ to 55½¢; No.3 white oats, Chicago 30¾ to 31¢; St.Louis 32½¢; Kansas City 32¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged $1.65-$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; $1.25-$1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.30-$1.35 carlot sales in Chicago; Idaho Russet Burbanks $1.50-$1.60 in that market with f.o.b. sales at Idaho Falls 70¢-75¢. Texas Round type cabbage $1.50-$1.75 per western lettuce crate in city markets; 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed type 75¢-$1.15 per 1½-bushel hamper in terminal markets. Florida various varieties of strawberries in 36-pint crates brought 20¢-23¢ per pint in city markets with f.o.b. sales 16¢-20¢ at Plant City. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions 50¢-$1.20 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greening apples $1.12½-$1.50 per bushel basket, 2½ inches up, in New York City; Starks in barrels $4.50-$4.60 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 9 points to 10.01¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 14.24¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 10.62¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 10.66¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: Flats, 15¾ to 17¢; Single Daisies, 15½ to 16½¢; Young Americas, 16 to 17¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15¾ to 17¢; Single Daisies, 15½ to 16½¢; Young Americas, 16 to 17¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

A program looking toward the extension of Federal employment services was initiated yesterday by President Hoover, according to the press to-day. At the same time, Secretary Doak announced there had been a general increase in the volume of industrial employment during February, as compared with the previous month. President Hoover announced the appointment of John R. Alpine, of New York, a former vice president of the American Federation of Labor, as special assistant to Secretary Doak to handle the employment service. The Chief Executive also said the service would be extended to include the following workers: Mining, building, metal trades, transportation, needle trades, textiles, office and mercantile, seamen and longshoremen.

THE "PROGRESSIVE" CONFERENCE

Before adjourning yesterday, the "Progressive" conference at Washington by a unanimous standing vote authorized the appointment of a committee to make a rapid and exhaustive survey of unemployment and distress conditions in the United States and to demand of President Hoover, if this survey shows the necessity, that he call Congress immediately into special session. (Press, Mar. 13.)

GRAIN RATES

Charges that the western railroads were planning to delay as long as possible the effective date of new rates on grain and grain products by contesting the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the courts were made in a petition filed with the commission yesterday by Nebraska. The petition requested that permission previously granted by the commission for an extension from April 1 to June 1 be set aside. (Press, Mar. 13.)

FOREIGN LOANS

The New York Times to-day says: "A resumption of foreign financing in this market within sixty days was predicted yesterday by the head of one of Wall Street's biggest banks. Marked improvement in conditions abroad had been shown lately, this banker said, while there was evidence of accumulating strength in the bond market here. At first, it was said, any foreign loans floated in this market must be of modest proportions, but a resumption of American long-term lending abroad, even on a small scale, would be regarded by economists as a constructive step toward world-wide economic recovery..."

BRAZILIAN EMBARGOES

The embargo placed by President Vargas of Brazil against imports of industrial machinery to that country for three years was described yesterday by Commerce Department officials as the most drastic by a South American country recently, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Exports of machinery from the United States to Brazil in the last few years have been valued at from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 annually. The market was regarded as one of the most important outlets for such products...."

Section 2

Argentine Livestock Census

The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture issued on September 1, 1930, comparative figures for the 1930 and 1914 livestock censuses, the last two taken in the Republic. A gain of over 6,000,000 head of cattle was shown during the 16-year period, the figures for 1930 being 31,973,802 and those for 1914, 25,866,763. Sheep and other wool-bearing animals showed a slight decrease, there being 43,083,909 in 1930 against 43,225,452 in 1914. Pigs and horses showed a healthy increase, the figures for the former being 3,763,693 and 2,900,585, respectively, and for the latter 9,839,463 and 8,323,815. An advisory committee has been appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture to study agricultural problems, especially those related to the livestock industry. The members of the committee, who will be given every facility possible by the ministry, will consult with representatives of the industry, to determine by what measures the government may best promote that important phase of the national life. (La Prensa, Buenos Aires, October 7, 1930.)

Farm Marketing

A report has recently been issued by the Agricultural service departmental committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce entitled "The Clearing House in Agricultural Marketing." It shows the result of one phase of a study of ways and means whereby producers and distributers of farm products can cooperate to mutual advantage. For the purpose of analysis and example only, the Florida Citrus Fruit Growers Clearing House Association was chosen--largely because of the completeness of its organization and its convenient location to the chamber's headquarters. "The report points out that the uncoordinated activities of the Florida fruit shippers often resulted in glutted markets and demoralized prices before the clearing house was set up--not as an active marketing agency, but a coordinating agency for already established marketing agencies either privately or cooperatively owned," says a summary of the survey. "This procedure permitted the grower members of the association to market their fruit through firms already operating which had signed contracts with the clearing house giving it control over certain of their marketing practices and policies. The Florida clearing house, during periods of heavy marketing, set a limit on the total number of cars which members could ship during the week to prevent oversupplying of markets, and prorated this allotment among member shippers. In the principal auction markets of northern cities it has set up prorating committees of auction receivers to stabilize auction offerings from day to day."

Mussolini's "Battle of Wheat"

Gaetano Salvemini, London, England, is the author of "Mussolini's Battle of Wheat" in Political Science Quarterly for March. The author presents a statistical review of the wheat situation in Italy since 1881 and concludes as follows: "These figures show that the Battle of the Wheat did not succeed in making Italy self-supporting, but it had the not negligible result of lowering the average annual imports from 2.40 million tons in 1921-25 to 2.08 million tons in 1926-29, while the population rose from 40.1 millions on January 1, 1926, to 41.5 millions on January 1, 1930. The rise in wheat production met the rise in population. This, however, is not a new fact in Italian economic history. From 1900 to 1914 the population increased from 30.5 to 34.6

millions, whereas imports remained stationary: 1.04 million tons in 1901 and 1.01 million tons in 1914. Home production, rising from 3.4 to 5 million tons, met not only the needs of the increasing population but also its enhanced purchasing power. Similarly from 1921 to 1926 the population rose from 38.7 to 40.1 millions and home production followed suit. (3) As a result of the wheat tariff the Italian consumer pays about 75 dollars for a ton of wheat which but for the duty would cost him only 45 dollars. The government levies on imported wheat about 60 million dollars per annum, and the home producers enjoy an annual gain of 110 million dollars over what they would receive in the open market. The large landowners get the lion's share of this increment..."

Packaging Exposition

The first packaging exposition to be held in the United States will be quartered at Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, on May 19, 20 and 21, under the auspices of the consumer marketing division of the American Management Association. It will be held in conjunction with a three-day conference and clinic. (N.Y.Sun, Feb. 27.)

Pear Marketing

The pear committee, composed of representatives of western shippers and handlers of western pears in the East, which has been lying dormant for a year, has organized to begin a big boom in pears. An advertising fund, raised through assessments of one cent a box for every box sold beginning Feb. 23, applied to growers, shippers and sellers, will be devoted to radio and, possibly, press campaigns. (The N.Y. Packer, Feb. 21.)

Rural Libraries

An editorial in American Farming for March says: "...The great need in library expansion to-day is more library service to the rural districts. We have just finished reading a letter from a farm woman subscriber in Nebraska who tells us of having to travel seventeen miles to get a copy of Bruce Barton's 'The Man Nobody Knows.' In the course of a few months' correspondence from farm women in many States we have had 86 letters saying that of all things they can think of they wish better library service most of all. The county library system, coupled with community book centers and library book trucks when practical, supported by taxation the same as public schools and county health units, seems the proper way out. We support the idea for it is a plan that carries the library to the farm. Too many other library ideas and movements have stopped with the creation of libraries in the larger cities. That is why 40,000,000 people out in the country districts are still left out of the library picture...."

Southern Construction

Manufacturers Record for March 12 says: "Following the gains made in construction activity in the South during the first month of the year, building and engineering contracts awarded in the shorter month of February totaled more than $43,000,000, with over $118,000,000 of new work proposed or planned. Building and general construction awards for the first two months of 1931 aggregated more than $110,000,000. Because of climatic conditions the South is in a position to take the lead in building activity, and with the opening of spring there should be a steady increase in such work, for low construction costs offer inducements to prospective builders that can not well be ignored. Aside from the proposed public construction, in which there are many

major projects awaiting completion of plans or the award of contracts, general engineering and industrial building expansion is making a substantial showing. That advantage is being taken of low prices prevailing in the construction field is evident in the announcement last month in the construction columns of the Manufacturers Record of 56 outstanding projects aggregating in value $156,000,000 and covering almost every type of work. Included in these projects were office buildings, hospitals, the expansion of gas, power and telephone systems, waterworks, rail and bus terminals, piers, rayon plants and bottling plants. Residence building lags in the South as elsewhere, remaining far below normal requirements for population growth...."

Washington Trees

The Washington Post of March 8 says: "While the District will lose a large number of shade trees this year because of the Federal construction program, Clifford Lanham, superintendent of trees and parking, will do his best to offset the loss by planting 30 miles of new trees this spring....The trees will include Norway maple, pin oak, red oak, American elm, gingko, English sycamore,maple and the new variety, the Chinese or Siberian elm. Equipped with an appropriation of $22,500, Mr. Lanham plans to get the trees along the Capital's roadways in beautiful form before the Washington bicentennial celebration begins...."

Weather Reports in Venezuela

"As a result of a recent decision of the Ministry of Public Instruction, a detailed report of weather conditions in the various parts of the Republic is being printed daily in the Gaceta Oficial. This service, begun on November 1, 1930, is expected to prove especially helpful not only to aviation but also agriculture and many other industries in which the weather is an important factor. At the present time the ministry is cooperating with the Weather Bureau of Puerto Rico in its work of charting meteorological conditions in the Caribbean by transmitting information to the bureau regarding the state of the weather along and off the Venezuelan coast. " (El Universal, Caracas, November 6, 1930.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 12.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $8.75 to $11.25; cows, good and choice $5 to $6.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $8 to $10; vealers, good and choice $7 to $9; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice $7 to $8.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.90 to $7.60; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $8 to $8.30; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $7.50 to $8 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $8.50 to $9.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.35.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 74½ to 77½¢; No.2 red winter, Chicago 79¢; St. Louis 80 to 81¢; No.2 hard winter, Kansas City 70½¢; No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 60½¢ to 61¢; Minneapolis 51½ to 52½¢; Kansas City 51½ to 52½¢; No.3 yellow, Chicago 60½ to 62½¢; Minneapolis 52½ to 54½¢; St. Louis 61½ to 62¢; Kansas City 54½ to 56½¢; No.3 white oats, Chicago 31½¢; Minneapolis 27 3/8 to 27 7/8¢; St. Louis 33½¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged $1.65-$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; $1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.35-$1.40 carlot sales in Chicago; $1.10-$1.20 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions brought 80¢-$1.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage brought $19-$21 bulk per ton in New York City; mostly $12 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type $1.50-$1.87½ per western lettuce crate in city markets; mostly 60¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed type 90¢-$1.15 per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. Florida various varieties of strawberries in 36-pint crates, ranged 19-23¢ per pint in city markets; 12-18¢ f.o.b. Plant City. New York Rhode Island Greening apples $1.40-$1.62½ per bushel basket in New York City; McIntosh $1.75-$2; Baldwins in barrels sold at $4.60 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced six points to 10.07¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 14.19¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 10.71¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 10.75¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 29¢; 91 score, 28¾¢; 90 score, 28½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15¾ to 17¢; Single Daisies, 15½ to 16½¢; Young Americas, 16 to 17¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)